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SECTARIANISM AND EDUCATION.

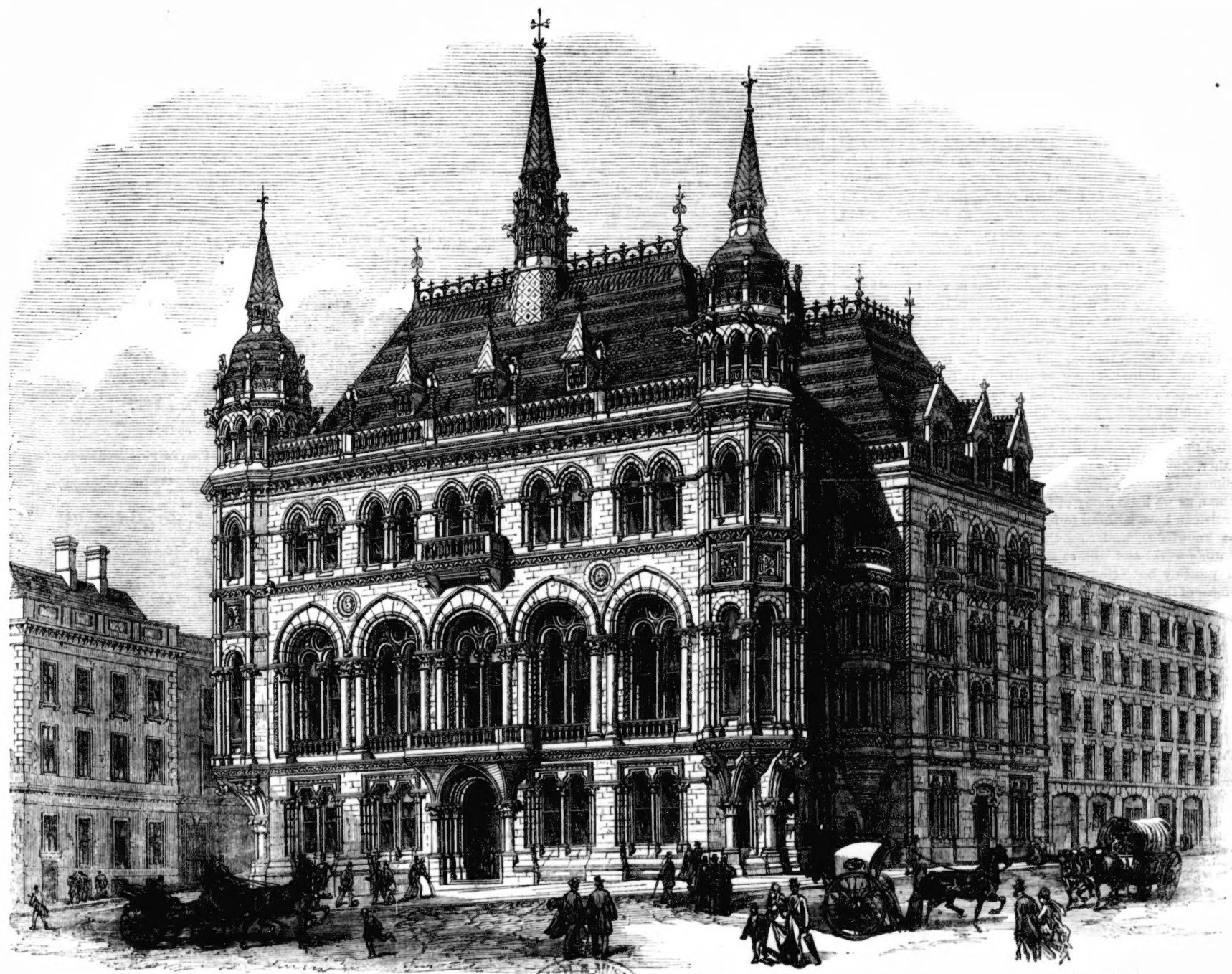
THE battle of the sects over the education question is by no means settled. Mr. Forster thought he had accomplished that feat by the compromises to which he consented while the Primary Education Act was under discussion in Parliament; but we fancy he must by this time feel the force of the truth that compromises of principle never settle anything. On matters of detail compromises may safely be made—indeed, are often unavoidable; but to compromise principles is to sacrifice them, and so open fresh doors for controversy. And so it has proved in the education question; the controversy between sectarian *versus* unsectarian instruction is likely to rage as fiercely, if not more so, than ever.

This result, though much to be deplored, is not surprising, for the twenty-fifth clause of the Act, and the spirit in which the Educational Department seem disposed to work it, practically make over the primary education of the country to the managers of denominational schools; or, more accurately speaking, to the Church of England, for to that body belong the great bulk—in fact, nearly the whole—of the existing schools; and the permission accorded to school boards to pay fees out of rates to denominational schools in effect confers a new endowment on the Church.

It was not likely that Nonconformists would rest contented with this arrangement, or that Churchmen would abstain from taking advantage of it; and so the Birmingham League, backed by Dissenters everywhere, have inaugurated a campaign for the abolition of the obnoxious twenty-fifth clause, and for establishing the principle that the education paid for out of rates levied from the entire community shall be of a purely secular character. To this complexion must things come at last, or the community must submit to see the training of its children handed over to the religious body that happens to be dominant for the time being. There is no middle course; and for Government and Parliament to act as though there were, is merely to palter with a great question, and to sacrifice one of the most precious liberties of the people—freedom of conscience. When men—and especially clergymen—have the power and the opportunity, they will proselytise, conscience clauses to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Forster's Act gives this opportunity to the Church, and we may be quite sure that Churchmen will use it, or, at all events, will be suspected of using it; and thus distrust, contention, and ill-feeling must be generated. Hence the dissatisfaction with the existing state of things; hence the renewed agitation among Dissenters, embodied by the Birmingham movement; and hence the im-

possibility of acquiescing in the compromise of 1870, to which, by-the-way, Nonconformists never agreed, though an attempt is now being made to pretend that they did. To be called upon to pay for dogmatic teaching, of which one does not approve, in schools, is quite as oppressive as to be called upon to pay for like teaching from pulpits; and it is not likely that the country, after having disestablished the Irish Church in obedience to the great principle of religious equality, and abolished church rates in England for a like reason, will resile into the slough of sectarianism implied in making education an affair of denominations—in reality, handing it and the funds levied for its support over to the Church.

To be sure, Dissenters might redress the balance by imitating their brethren in Scotland: they might build a school in connection with every chapel, and support these schools partly out of local rates, partly by fees paid by the scholars, and partly from grants out of the Parliamentary vote for education—as Churchmen have done and are doing. But this would be simply to widen and perpetuate the very evils it is most desirable to eliminate from our educational system: it would merely be to adopt the exploded fallacy of concurrent endowment; it would make denominational rivalries more rampant than ever; it would further embitter



THE NEW REFORM CLUB HOUSE, MANCHESTER.—(ENGRAVED FROM THE ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS).

the most bitter of all contentions—that which arises out of so-called theological jealousy; and it would degrade what ought to be national institutions into mere sectarian recruiting-offices. Are we prepared to sink down into this state of things after all our boasted strivings after universal and free education? We believe the country will return a decidedly negative answer to this question, and that, if Ministers persist in their present policy, they will find the direct front movement begun in Birmingham much more dangerous than the flank operation supposed to have been conceived by the new political-social alliance about which we have heard so much talk lately.

An additional illustration, had one been needed, of the danger of paltering with a principle, is afforded by the manifesto just issued by the Irish Roman Catholic prelates, who, after all, only seek to apply in Ireland the rule adopted in England. Mr. Forster's Act has, as we have shown, placed education in England and Wales practically under the control of the clergy of the sect supposed to be possessed of the largest measure of influence and power—numerically, socially, monetarily, and territorially—the Established Church; and, having done so, it is difficult to see with what face, or on what rule of fair play, a similar control can be denied to the clergy of the most numerous, though, it may be, not the most wealthy and influential, sect in Ireland—the Roman Catholics. If it be right for the largest sect in England to dominate in educational matters here, merely because it is the largest, it cannot be wrong for the largest sect in Ireland to dominate in educational matters there. What is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander; and if it be unsafe and unwise, as is contended, to yield purely denominational education in Ireland because the priests would dictate the instruction to be given in the national schools, it can neither be safe, nor wise, nor fair to retain the denominational system in England, and so leave a like power of dictation in the hands of the parsons. Out of this dilemma there is no escape, save one; and that is, to restrict the national schools, and all schools participating in public money, from whatever source derived, to the work of imparting purely secular instruction; and to this complexion, we repeat, things must come at last. We may, therefore, as well adopt the secular principle soon as late.

We pay little heed to the cry of "Godless education" raised by Dr. Cullen and his colleagues. That was a cry to be expected from them, and is, after all, only a bolder expression of the same feeling that animates the advocates of denominationalism among ourselves. It is not "Godless" but non-sectarian teaching that is feared alike by priest and parson; it is not the undermining of Christianity and of true religion, but of sacerdotal influence, that both deprecate; it is not that men should learn to think, but that they may chance to think differently from what the clergy wish, that is the real foundation of the opposition to mixed education in Ireland and to non-denominational education in England. And as it is for the interests of mankind that men should be able to think, and that thought should be free, whatever effect its freedom may have on creeds and the influence of priestcraft, called by whatsoever name it may be, it is the duty of all true friends of intellectual liberty to contend strenuously that no improper interference shall be permitted in the imparting of school instruction—the only means whereby men and women can acquire the power of thinking for themselves; which brings us back to our old proposition—that national education, primary and advanced, to be worth anything, must be unsectarian, non-denominational: that is, simply secular.

The Irish Catholic prelates declare that mixed education—that is, education not under their exclusive control—is dangerous to the "faith and morals" of their flocks. It may be so; but, in that case, the irresistible inference is that the faith must be weak indeed, and the morals fragile, that can be jeopardised by "setting of little boys copies," teaching them to spell, cast accounts, and to have a slight acquaintance with the history and geography of their own and other countries, which is about the sum of the instruction imparted in primary schools. And even should the scholars go further, and apply the implements of thought and culture—rudimentary though they be—to the investigation of high themes, as we hope many of them will, true faith and sound morals can have nothing to fear; for it is absurd to contend that knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of the Creator's works and will, as shown in nature and revelation, can possibly be "Godless." The result of such investigation—of the acquisition of such knowledge, understanding, and appreciation—may not be approval of priestly fables and glosses, but it is quite possible that it may be all the more truly "Godly" on that account. At all events, the faith and morals that cannot bear honest investigation have no true "reason of existence," and pleas in their defence have small title to consideration.

THE NEW REFORM CLUBHOUSE, MANCHESTER.

THE men of Manchester seldom do things by halves. If they undertake an enterprise at all, they usually carry it out thoroughly; and this is markedly true as regards the New Reform Clubhouse, inaugurated last week by a banquet, at which Earl Granville presided. The Manchester Reform Club was established in 1866, and for some time its members occupied temporary rooms in a warehouse, reaching from Spring-gardens to Brown-street. As their numbers gradually increased it became necessary to provide a suitable home, and for this purpose a site of 1000 yards frontage, facing Upper King-street, Brown-street, and Spring-gardens was acquired about a year ago, and upon this site the club has been erected, the total cost of the land, buildings, and furniture being about £60,000. The entrance in King-street is by handsome iron gates, leading into a magnificent hall, which is lighted from the roof, and the walls of which are divided into panels by columns of red porphyry. The style of architecture is Venetian, freely treated. The material is Yorkshire freestone,

with which the dark-coloured Shap granite columns of the doorway and of the windows contrast well. On each side of the door are two double-light windows. Above is an elegant balcony, and the central window of the five on the second floor (the dining-room) opens upon this balcony. The capitals of the columns supporting these windows are enriched with sculpture, as are the ends of the arches over the windows. The third floor is lighted by five windows, in pairs: above all rises an open parapet. At the east and west angles of this front are turrets, corresponding with the main front except that each of the three windows on the middle floor is smaller than the adjoining ones; above them are panels containing emblematic life-size figures, those on the east turret representing the Arts and those on the west the Sciences. Upon the roof, each turret is a lantern, with a parapet, above which rises a pyramidal roof. The Spring-gardens side of the building has an irregular front, occasioned by the shape of the site. From King-street a railing marks the boundary of the site in Spring-gardens; beyond it, in Spring-gardens, the front is parallel to the street. The angle thus obtained is occupied by an oriel of two stories, with a Decorated window in each story. The east front is of five floors, and, while in keeping with the general design, is less ornate than the south front. All through decoration has been introduced only where it could serve a useful purpose, and the effect is pleasing. The principal doorway leads, by a vestibule 15 ft. wide, to the staircase, which is 28 ft. by 23 ft., with stairs 8 ft. wide. This is the only portion of the ground floor occupied by the club, the remainder of the space being let as offices. On the first landing is a lavatory, with the necessary adjuncts; a few steps farther is the main dining-room, 79 ft. by 32 ft., a fine, airy apartment, with an outlook into King-street. The walls are painted with an elaborate pattern, having an effect like tapestry. The ceiling is of pitch pine, decorated in colour. Provision is made for the necessary serving accommodation in adjoining rooms. On the next or mezzanine floor are private dining and committee rooms, which front Brown-street; but above the principal dining-room is a billiard-room, 80 ft. by 33 ft. The fine staircase is of polished pine and walnut-wood; the landings, as well as the floors, both of the billiard and dining rooms, are of parquetry or inlaid woodwork, made in Germany. The smaller rooms are, in some cases, handsomely decorated. The kitchen is placed on the top floor, with two hoists or lifts, worked by a steam engine, to send things up and down. There are reading-rooms and smoking-rooms on the upper floor, with rooms for the officials and servants of the club. A set of Schindberg's atmospheric bells has been fitted up for the service of the different apartments.

The architect is Mr. Edward Salomons, of Manchester, who was the architect of the Free-Trade Hall and the Prince's Theatre in that city, and of the Prince's Theatre at Liverpool. The contractors for the building were Messrs. R. Neill and Sons; the interior decorations, after Mr. Salomons' designs, were done by Mr. J. J. Harwood; and Messrs. T. R. and E. Williams did the carving and sculpture.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Most of the Presidents of the Councils-General are favourable to the policy of the Government. It is calculated that fifteen of the presidents out of the eighty-seven are Radical. M. Poyer-Quertier has been elected President of the department of the Seine-Inferieure, M. Casimir Perier of the department of the Aube, and M. Colmar of the department of Lot. The Duc d'Aumale has been elected President of the department of the Oise. At the first meeting of the Council-General of Corsica it was proposed that the President should at once be chosen, the object being to bring forward Prince Napoleon for the office. The motion was lost by 28 to 26 votes. It is thought probable that this is not the only defeat the Prince will sustain. On the ground that he has not the necessary property qualification, his election to the Council is likely to be declared void.

The elections for the Municipal Council of Marseilles took place on Sunday. The contest lay between the Radicals and ultra-Radicals, and was greatly in favour of the latter.

The Prussians have commenced the evacuation of the six departments specified in the Franco-German Convention, the ratification of which has been exchanged between the two Governments.

An extensive military establishment is to be created at Rouen, comprising a school of artillery, an arsenal, and a polygon of artillery. There will also be an entrenched camp nine miles from the city, between Montville and Quincampoix, and the erection of several forts is also probable. M. Thiers has written a letter to General Valaze, warmly urging the matter, and promising to lay the first stone of the new buildings. The proposed entrenched camp is connected with a general system of what may be styled "concentric defence," which consists in increasing the power of resistance in proportion as the attack approaches the centre. With this view a complete series of entrenched camps will be formed at Rouen, Havre, Châlons, Bourges, Tours, Langres, and Dijon, and in other places where the formation of these camps may be necessary to carry out the system.

A general order has been issued by the Minister of War reminding the officers in the army that they are not allowed to publish pamphlets or to write to the newspapers, and that by doing so they render themselves liable to arrest, and even to dismissal from the service.

It is stated that M. Poyer-Quertier has ceased to buy bills on foreign capitals, there being sufficient funds in hand to pay the fourth half milliard of the indemnity. M. Poyer-Quertier has been made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

The efforts of the Government and the Bank of France to relieve the monetary crisis have not yet produced much effect. No one can get at any specie at the Bank in exchange for notes without a police certificate that he is in trade, and that the money is required for business purposes. Even then, in exchange for a 1000-franc note, only 100f. are given in silver; the rest is in smaller notes.

The post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Africa is abolished, and the commandants of three provinces are henceforth subject directly to the orders of the Minister of War in Paris. General Lacroix has gained decided successes over the insurgents in Algeria. The chiefs are prisoners, and are being escorted to Constantine.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss representative in Berlin has been empowered to conclude a treaty with Germany in reference to the St. Gothard Railway similar to the one already concluded with Italy.

ITALY.

The King has appointed Nov. 27 for the meeting of the Italian Parliament in the city of Rome.

The *Opinione* states that a convention has been signed between the Minister of Finance, the National Bank, and the Bank of Naples, stipulating that all State monetary transactions should be effected by those two establishments.

Cries of "Down with the Pope!" having been raised, some days since, under the windows of the Vatican, a strict inquiry has been made, and it has been proved that there was no Roman among those who acted in this manner.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Congress is engaged in a long debate on the International. Very strong speeches have been made against that body.

GERMANY.

In Wednesday's sitting of the German Parliament the conventions concluded with France were read the first and second time. In the course of the debate Prince Bismarck stated that the sub-

stitution of certain provisions of the convention for the territorial guarantees hitherto afforded by France had been accepted in the interest of both the contracting parties. He added:—"The occupation of the French Departments was necessarily a burden to us; the monetary securities which were to be entered into by the association of bankers to the amount of 650,000,000f. were unacceptable, inasmuch as the Imperial Government could not obtain redress in case of a change of Government in France. On this account a different mode of settling the question was agreed upon, with the sanction of the Emperor—namely, the neutralisation of the evacuated departments. We believe that we have thereby essentially contributed to the consolidation of our neighbour's political condition, not injuring them more than appears necessary for our own security. The territory still occupied by us offers equally sufficient guarantees for three and a half as for three milliards." With regard to the provisions of the convention which relate to the transitory customs arrangements in connection with Alsace and Lorraine, Prince Bismarck observed that it was at first intended to do without any transitory customs arrangement, but it was difficult to decide whether the political advantages of such a measure would outweigh the commercial drawbacks. With regard to the territorial arrangements, Prince Bismarck stated that the French Government had claimed some strips of territory on the Luxembourg frontier and a large industrial establishment, but that these demands had been refused.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria is again in political trouble with his heterogeneous subjects. The Bohemians make claims to have their nationality and special institutions recognised, as were those of Hungary some time since. To those claims the Hohenwart or Cisleithan Ministry are to a certain extent favourable, while Count Beust and the Austro-Hungarian Ministry oppose them. It was expected that a compromise would have been effected, but the *Austrian Journal* of Wednesday says that, although a formal decision has not yet been arrived at by the Emperor, there can hardly be a doubt that a political compromise must be considered as abandoned. The reply to the address of the Bohemian Diet, framed by the Minister of State and Count Andrássy, is declared unacceptable by the Hohenwart Ministry as well as by the Czech leaders present in Vienna. The latter are expected to send in an answer, together with a detailed statement of their reasons, shadowing forth the probability of the Bohemian Diet not sending deputies to the Reichsrath. The *Austrian Journal* hints at the resignation of the Hohenwart Ministry should that contingency arise.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Federal laws against polygamy are being enforced at Utah, and several more arrests have been made.

Mr. Secretary Boutwell has declined to issue new registration-papers for the schooner Horton, to replace those seized by the Dominion authorities, and has further decided that the vessel must remain at Gloucester until some action has been taken by the Canadian authorities.

Great excitement prevails at Winnipeg in consequence of a reported discovery of gold near Lake Shebandowan. A great number of people are proceeding thither.

BRAZIL.

The Emancipation Bill passed the Senate, on the 27th ult., by 33 against 4 votes. The galleries were crowded by persons desirous of hearing the result of the division, and the passage of the measure was greeted with loud cheering. The Government has addressed a circular to the Governors of the provinces and other authorities, recommending them to carry out the provisions of the emancipation law immediately. The Benedictine Order has emancipated all its slaves, to the number of 1600.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail we have full details of the murder of Mr. Justice Norman, in Calcutta, on the 20th ult. Much sorrow was expressed in the city when the circumstances became known. On the day of the funeral business was entirely suspended and all the public offices were closed. According to the *Indian Daily News* the assassin was under the influence of *bhang* when he committed the crime. Upon recovering from this he no longer feigned madness, or refused to answer the questions of the police, but made them acquainted with his place of residence, and accompanied them to the spot. He stated, in the first instance, that he was a native of Constantinople, but it seems that he comes from Cabul. Many documents have been found which, it is thought, will remove the mystery at present surrounding the murder. The execution of the culprit had been postponed.

A WELL-DRESSED LADY, of about forty-five, fell dead in an apoplectic fit, on Sunday, in the station of the Seine steamers, on the Place de la Concorde, Paris. She had on her person securities, payable to bearer, to the amount of £4000, but no paper showing her identity; her body was, therefore, taken to the Morgue.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS propose to open the new thoroughfare named Queen Victoria-street, leading from the Victoria Embankment at Blackfriars Bridge to the Mansion House, on Saturday, Nov. 4. The opening of this thoroughfare will complete the new line of communication between Westminster and the City.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF CONFERENCES between the Bishop of Ely and his clergy was opened on Tuesday at Cambridge. The right reverend prelate, in his opening address, spoke of the general expectation that great and important political changes were pending; and, in allusion to the agitation for the disestablishment of the Church, he predicted that, if it succeeded, the power which would sweep it away must inevitably destroy all other institutions.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—The following is the text of the reply forwarded by the Home Secretary to the address to the Queen, adopted at the great meeting in Phoenix Park on Sept. 3 last:—"Whitehall, Oct. 17, 1871. Sir,—I am commanded by her Majesty to acknowledge the receipt of a petition of the people of Dublin, adopted at a public meeting held in Phoenix Park on Sept. 3 last, praying for the release of certain persons who were not included in the recent amnesty, being soldiers convicted by court-martial of Fenianism and prisoners implicated in the rescue of a political prisoner at Manchester, purporting, it does not appear on what authority, to represent the wishes of the Irish people. Her Majesty accepts, and has acted on, the principle that political offences should, when the danger arising from them has passed away, be met with leniency, and the sentence of the age, be treated with leniency. But the murder of Police-Sergeant Brett was not, in her Majesty's judgment, a political offence, and still less can she consent to place in that category the conduct of those who, by perjury and mutinous acts, have brought disgrace on the profession of gallant soldiers. Her Majesty commands me to add that, while she recognises the humane feelings which have suggested a prayer of this nature, she cannot but regret that it has been presented, as it might naturally raise hopes which could only end in disappointment. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, H. A. BRUCE.—P. J. Smyth, Esq., M.P."

THE GERMAN POLAR EXPEDITION.—If the reports as to the German Polar expedition be accurate, this generation will see the great problem solved, and the flag of science planted on the top of the earth. Dr. Petermann, the celebrated geographer, is said to have received detailed accounts from Payer and Weibrecht, the leaders of the last organised attack upon the icy fortress of Nature, which make it all but certain that the North Pole will soon be reached. Many Polar authorities, including the Doctor, have always held that the proper road thither was by Spitzbergen and the Gulf Stream. It is now declared that this warm current has been unmistakably found running between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, with the effect of keeping open a circum-polar sea, which offers, it is thought, a clear and easy approach to the long-attempted "lat. 0, long. 0." Moreover, the open waters thus suddenly discovered "swarm with whales," and this news will very quickly be tested by the Peterhead ships, which will go anywhere, if oil is to be fished. But their captains will only tell us whether this part of the story is true, and where they find the whales there they will stop. Should not England, which has such historical claims to the glory of first reaching the Pole, act upon the great news now transmitted? With the memory of Franklin and all our noble Arctic heroes to sustain, should we not send our flag forward with the next season into this new opening? Momentous astronomical and meteorological truths may depend upon the accomplishment of the task. Shall Germany have the glory of it? Is it not a challenge? For the present she seems to have found the right way; but if the gate is open the goal has yet to be reached.—*Daily Telegraph*

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE BONAPARTISTS.

The *Times* prints, in French and English, a report of some observations made, on Monday, by the Emperor Napoleon to a gentleman who called on his Majesty at Chiselhurst, and who was authorised to publish the result of the interview. The following is the English version of what took place:—

It is pretended that the Bonapartists are conspiring. I do not believe it. It is only parties who feel themselves in a minority in the country who have recourse to occult practices. It is only those who wish to impose their views upon the larger number who conspire. When a man has been, as I have been, during twenty three years at the head of a great nation, and when he has been animated by a single thought—the welfare of the country—he preserves the sentiment of his dignity, the conviction of his rights, and casts away from him the low intrigues which degrade those who have recourse to them. Without illusions and without discouragement, I rely upon the justice of the French people, and I am resigned to my fate, whatever may be the decrees of Providence. Moreover, when one has fallen from such a height, the first sentiment one experiences is not the desire to again mount upon the pinnacle, but to seek the causes of the fall, and to explain one's conduct and combat calumny, while still recognising one's faults. In doing this one reviews the past, rather than seeks to read the future, and strives much more to justify oneself than to accomplish a restoration. Hence the legitimate desire to employ public means of refuting unjust attacks and of rectifying erroneous appreciations. To enlighten public opinion by truthful statements is a duty to those whom fortune has struck down; while all agitation to attempt the re-establishment of the Imperial régime would only retard the moral reaction which has already commenced. To all those who have come from France to visit me I have held the same language:—"I am opposed," I have said to them, "to either intrigues or plots. France needs repose to enable her to recover from her disasters." He would be most culpable who should seek to foment trouble for the advancement of his personal interests. The present Government is merely provisional, and does not in the future exclude any form of government. To attempt to overthrow it would be a bad action; though my rights remain still intact, and so long as the people shall not have been regularly consulted, no decision of the Chamber can prevent me from being the legitimate Sovereign of France. Many officers have written to me to ask if they should place themselves at the disposition of the present Government, and if I consented to release them from their oath. I have answered that, the question being plainly stated between order on the one hand and the most frightful anarchy on the other, they should not hesitate to serve their country; but that I could not release them from their oath until, by a direct vote, the entire nation shall have chosen a definitive government. Thus you see, like the man in Horace, I wrap myself in my right and my resignation. Strong in my own conscience, I restrain the impatience of some and despire the treachery and insinuations of others. I observe, with a certain degree of satisfaction, that the Republic is forced to act with severity against the very men who, during twenty three years, attacked my Government, and to adopt many of the measures which I regarded as indispensable to the maintenance of order; but, as I am not a man of party, this feeling gives place in my heart to another and a stronger—the pain with which I see the destinies of France delivered over to the hazard of events, the fury of factions, the weakness of the men in power, and the exactions of the foreigner.

In reference to the recent publication of the letters addressed to him by M. Lessines, the Emperor, in reply to a question of the *Times* correspondent, said:—

These letters, as far as I can remember, are authentic; but surely I cannot be held responsible for the absurdities which people chose to address to me, and the communications of M. Lessines never reached me in any serious notice. I believed the man himself to be a sort of harmless lunatic, as you shall judge. The first time I saw him, three or four years ago, he was walking hurriedly up and down the interior court of the Tuilleries. Upon seeing me to learn what he wanted, he excitedly answered, "My fate is in the Emperor's hands." "How so?" "Because he is the only man who can confer upon me the boon I desire." "Name your request." "A stall at the opera this evening." "Why do you not go and buy one?" "Impossible! Every seat is taken. The lady I wish to marry will be there, and I must see her." To honour what I supposed to be a sort of harmless idiosyncrasy (continued the Emperor, laughing heartily at the remembrance), I gave orders to place in my strange visitor's possession the coveted admission to the opera, and he went his way rejoicing. The next I heard of him was in the shape of a proposition to annex Belgium to France—a project to which I certainly did not give the consideration my detractors pretend to believe.

Much indignation is expressed by the Paris *Temps* at these declarations of the Emperor. Its first sentiment, it says, is one of humiliation. France gave up everything to the adventurer, delivered herself blindfold into his hands. He squandered everything, betrayed everything. Never before did incapacity so completely assume the shape of crime. Replying to the statement of the Emperor that he is not conspiring against the French Government, the *Temps* remarks that the man who speaks thus was a conspirator all his life, until he gained his ends by dint of "audacity in deceit and of patience in cunning." He may deplore the present condition of France, but he himself is answerable for it; and to accuse now those whom he has ruined and sacrificed is, the *Temps* says, the "very height of impudence." Writing on the same subject, the *Débats* points out that in declaring his rights remain intact the Emperor takes no account of the almost unanimous vote of the Bordeaux Assembly deposing him, nor of the fact that the Assembly was elected by universal suffrage. Like the *Temps*, it says that if the present position of France is as the Emperor describes it, he himself is responsible for it.

It is announced by a Paris paper that the Empress Eugénie will leave Spain this week, in order to return to England. According to the intelligence received by the *Journal de Paris*, the Emperor Napoleon has been suffering from rheumatism since his return to Chiselhurst, and also from a tendency to somnolence. The medical men are afraid that the English climate will not suit him, and Dr. Conneau has advised him to pass the winter at St. Sebastian. The Emperor is, however, unwilling to leave England.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Ajaccio, in Corsica, last Saturday evening, but no demonstration took place in his honour. According to a letter in the *Temps*, the Bonapartists appear to be losing influence in the island. At the recent elections for the Councils General, the arrondissement of Bastia returned ten members opposed to the Imperial régime. Ajaccio returned five. M. Conti, the Emperor's private secretary, personally canvassed all the villages in the canton for which he was a candidate, but was, nevertheless, defeated by a young Republican. In other places even advanced Republicans were returned. In Ajaccio and Bastia, the principal towns, a large number of the electors abstained from voting. Prince Napoleon is lodged in Corsica at the Villa Baciocchi. MM. Pietri, Conti, and Gavini are with him. MM. Abbattucci and Galloni d'Istria, who have been thrown out for the Councils-General, do not at present show. The Prince, who has made a violent political speech since his arrival in Corsica, intended to have visited Paris before going to Corsica, but was deterred by the bad reception he received at Grenoble. He was, and is, in treaty with certain journalists for the foundation of a paper to be called either *L'Empire* or *Le Suffrage Universel*, which would advocate the institution of an Empire as a great, eternal, salutary, self-evolving principle quite irrespective of the personality of Napoleon III. The journal based upon this subtle principle will, it is said, certainly appear shortly, but there are doubts whether Prince Napoleon will come to a final understanding with the projectors.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, in the Paris *Pays*, assumes it to be proved—just as if the Prince's unpopularity did not sufficiently account for the fact—that the hissing and hooting of Prince Napoleon at Grenoble was directly ordered by M. Thiers's Government; characterises the event as a "direct provocation to civil war"—civil war for Prince Napoleon! and draws the moral that by way of reprisals the Bonapartist party would be justified in straggling Jules Favre or Jules Simon. Singularly enough, the *Pays* fellow-labourer, *L'Ordre*, claims, as a privilege of the Bonapartists, the right to resent insult by murder. A certain M. Broet, a friend of M. Clement Duvernois, a candidate for the Council-General in the Ardèche, was defeated. The Republican party, it seems, celebrated its triumph by huzzahs in the streets and even under the windows of M. Broet. The *Ordre* says M. Broet was armed, and it knows enough of his character to be sure that any wretch who should have dared to cross the threshold of his door would have "paid for his audacity with his life."

A SMALL, LITTLE SCENTION was found in this dressing-room of the racket; but at Chiselhurst last week.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CHICAGO.

We have now fuller accounts of the disaster at Chicago, and a very sad story these accounts tell. The city has almost literally been swept out of existence. None of the published accounts of the disaster give an adequate idea of the dreadful truth, except to one who knows from personal observation how completely the business, activity, wealth, culture, and beauty of the prairie metropolis were concentrated in the two or three square miles of compact streets which are now most thoroughly devastated. Situated at the south-western corner of Lake Michigan, its eastern front was built upon the water's edge, and its central portion traversed by the Chicago river, the sluggish stream which a remarkable engineering enterprise, completed only a few weeks ago, has turned backward in its course and diverted from the lake to the Mississippi. Two navigable branches—one flowing due north, the other due south—meet in the middle of the city, and the united stream then turns sharply to the eastward and opens into the lake. The river and its branches thus form an inverted T, lined with wharves, warehouses, and grain elevators, and crowded with the shipping of the lakes. The three portions of the city separated from each other by the river, and known respectively as the north, south, and west divisions, were of nearly equal extent, but of very unequal importance. Nearly all the trade of Chicago belonged to the south side. Here were most of the elevators, containing at the time of the fire about 6,000,000 bushels of grain. Here were the railway freight and passenger stations. Here were all the banks, insurance offices, and Government buildings, the monster hotels for which Chicago was famous among Western cities, the beautiful white marble opera-house, the three or four theatres, the Courthouse, the post-office, the elegant hall of the Board of Trade, all the wholesale warehouses, and all the best retail shops. With the lavish extravagance characteristic of Chicago life, the principal merchants made it a matter of pride to build the largest stores and fill them with the largest stock of goods to be found anywhere in America; and it was in the south division that all these commercial palaces were situated. The breadstuffs of all the North-West flowed into this busy mart on the one hand, the manufactures and importations of the Atlantic ports sought it on the other; and here the immense system of exchanges was effected by which trade was kept perpetually moving between the Eastern and the Western States. Yet the south side was not wholly given up to commerce. Along the lake shore were several avenues of the most costly private dwellings, and the remotest portion of the division was a favourite residence of the well-to-do citizens. The principal churches of all denominations were here, as well as most of the schools. Well, all this quarter has been absolutely demolished, with the exception of a fringe of unfinished blocks at the extreme southern end. No comment can express the magnitude of the disaster more forcibly than this simple statement.

The north division had comparatively little trade. It was a pretty, and even rather picturesque, quarter, with comfortable wooden dwellings surrounded by gardens that were laid out when Chicago was young and land was cheap, and it has dispirited with Michigan and Wabash avenues on the south side the honour of being ranked as the aristocratic end of the town. There is nothing left of it now but its meaner outside portions. On the west were the houses of the poorer and middle classes, with small retail shops, large timber-yards, warehouses of various descriptions, and most of the factories. The destruction on this side was much less than elsewhere. Many large manufacturing establishments are saved; the great cattle-yards are untouched; and a few second-class hotels are still standing. The fire, in short, has burned over a district extending one mile back from the lake, and about three miles north and south. What remains covers a large space on the map, but is practically little more than the outskirts of the city.

The conflagration began on Sunday night, Oct. 8. A boy took a kerosene lamp into a stable while he milked a cow. The cow kicked the lamp into a pile of straw, and in a moment the building was in flames. The firemen, exhausted by their labours at a large fire which had been extinguished only a few hours before, were late in arriving, and clumsy when they came. One of the strong winds to which Chicago is subject was blowing at the time, and the cinders were carried from roof to roof. In a very few minutes the fire was beyond control. Four-fifths of the buildings in Chicago are of wood. The streets are paved with tarred wooden blocks. The side-walks, except in a portion of the business quarter, are of plank. The wind, increasing to a gale, carried the flames across the river, and bore them towards the northern suburb. The shipping was consumed, the bridges were destroyed, the frame-houses caught like tinder, and brick, stone, and iron warehouses, supposed to be fireproof, crumbled away like a house of cards. Then the pavement began to blaze. The water-works were burned, so that fire-engines were useless. The troops, under Major-General Sheridan, blew up a number of houses, but the wind carried the conflagration across the ruins. The north division had been eaten out when the gale veered round from south-west to north, and bore the flames back again upon the hitherto untouched dwellings south of the business quarter. All night, all the next day, all the second night, the fire was unchecked. At last the wind died away, and on Tuesday morning, Oct. 10, the blessed rain fell, and the devastation ceased.

The approximate estimate of the total losses is about 200,000,000 dollars; the area burned over is over 2000 acres. The number of buildings burned is not below 20,000. The number of lives lost is believed to be at least 200. There are about 100,000 persons in need of relief. Seven companies of troops have arrived, and others are expected. The city is reasonably quiet, and all necessary measures have been taken to secure good order. Every city and village in the north of any importance has started trains of provisions for the relief of the sufferers. Railroad passes are furnished to all who will leave the city.

To add to the horrors of the time eight incendiaries were actually detected setting fire to houses on the west side, probably for the purposes of plunder. The mob shot some of them, and hanged the others on the nearest lamp-posts. For two days there was a horrible outbreak of drunkenness and rapine. The police were powerless; the gaol and the lock-ups were burned.

A great deal of property will be saved, even from the midst of the burned district. Many vaults are, doubtless, uninjured; and many buildings will be restored with less expense than people now suppose. But under the most favourable aspect of the case the disaster is the most awful that has ever overtaken an American city, and perhaps the most sweeping of its kind of which there is record in history. The whole country is aroused. Everybody is contributing for the relief of the sufferers; subscription lists are circulating in all the cities, and all classes, from the rich banker down to the policeman, are giving liberally. And in the midst of the smoking ruins the remnant of Chicago shows the same amazing enterprise and activity which have made it such a curiosity among cities. The heaviest losers are already rebuilding their warehouses and hotels. The ruined newspapers, having lost type, presses, subscribers, and advertising custom, are already publishing the accounts of their own destruction. If the rapidity of the city's first growth was wonderful, the suddenness of its resurrection promises to be still more marvellous.

A telegram from Chicago to the Union Bank of London states that the banking-house of Messrs. Henry Greenbaum and Co. was in complete running order again. The bank vaults withstood the flames, and all the money, securities, books, and papers were saved.

The Illinois Railway Company state that the passenger dépôt and freight dépôt of the company at Chicago were nearly destroyed, and that they lost about twenty freight cars. The smaller of their two elevators was also consumed, but the larger one (the capacity of which is the greatest of any in the West) was saved, with its entire contents. The losses of the company are covered by insurance in England. Railway affairs (any letters received) will doubtless be hindered for a short time, but an early revival

is relied upon. "Years must elapse before Chicago can recover what she has lost; but meanwhile facilities for transportation will not be less valuable, and there is no present reason for expecting a decline in the average of the business of the company."

The Chicago Relief Fund opened at the Mansion House now amounts to about £15,000.

THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS ON EDUCATION.

THE Irish Roman Catholic Prelates have, it is said, agreed to the following resolutions on the subject of national education:—

1. We hereby declare our unalterable conviction that Catholic education is indispensably necessary for the preservation of the faith and morals of our Catholic people. 2. In union with the Holy See and the Bishops of the Catholic world, we again renew our often-repeated condemnation of mixed education, as intrinsically and grievously dangerous to faith and morals, and tending to perpetuate dissensions, insubordination, and disaffection in this country. 3. Recent events known to all, and especially the acts of secret societies and of revolutionary organisations, have strengthened our convictions, and furnished conclusive evidence that godless education is subversive not only of religion and morality, but also of domestic peace, of the rights of property, and of all social order. 4. As religious equality, which, according to the Constitution of this country, is our inalienable right, is incomplete without educational freedom and equality, we demand, as a right, that in all the approaching legislation on the subject of education the principle of educational equality shall be acted on. 5. We repudiate the pre-ensons of those who, holding different religious principles from ours, seek to violate the civil rights of our Catholic people by forcing upon us a system of education repugnant to our religious convictions, and destructive alike of our temporal and eternal interests. 6. In the present efforts to force godless education on this country we recognise another phase of persecution for conscience sake. Hence, following the example of our fathers, who sacrificed all earthly interests and life itself rather than imperil their faith, we shall never cease to oppose the Model Schools, the Queen's Colleges, Trinity College, and all similar institutions dangerous to the faith and morals of Catholics. 7. We call on our members of Parliament, as representatives of the feelings and interests of their constituents, to sustain the principles embodied in these resolutions in Parliament and elsewhere, and to oppose any political party that will attempt to force upon this country any godless scheme of education or refuse to redress our admitted educational grievances. 8. In future elections of members of Parliament and other representatives we pledge ourselves to oppose the return of any candidate who will not uphold the principle of denominational education for our Catholic people. 9. Knowing the zealous attachment of our people to the Catholic faith, we invite them to hold meetings and sign petitions in their respective parishes, under the guidance of their clergy, making known their determination to accept no system of education except in conformity with the principles here announced. 10. We request his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, to take immediate steps towards the establishment of a central training school for the training of Catholic teachers, and we pledge ourselves to assist his Eminence by our subscriptions and by our best influence in our respective dioceses. 11. Contemplating with deep concern the melancholy wreck in other countries of all order, moral and social, mainly caused by the wide diffusion of a literature immoral and hostile to religion and society, we, the Divinely-constituted guardians of the spiritual interest of our people, solicitous, moreover, for their welfare, and following the example of the Father of the Faithful, emphatically warn our flocks to abstain from the perusal of all publications, in whatever form, in which the maxims of our holy religion and its ministers are misrepresented and assailed, and principles inculcated subversive of social order and Christian morality. 12. These resolutions will be read on the first convenient Sunday at one of the public masses in each of the churches and chapels of this kingdom.

†PAUL CARD. CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin.

†GEORGE CONROY, Bishop of Ardagh, } Secretaries.

†JAMES M'DEVITT, Bishop of Raphoe, }

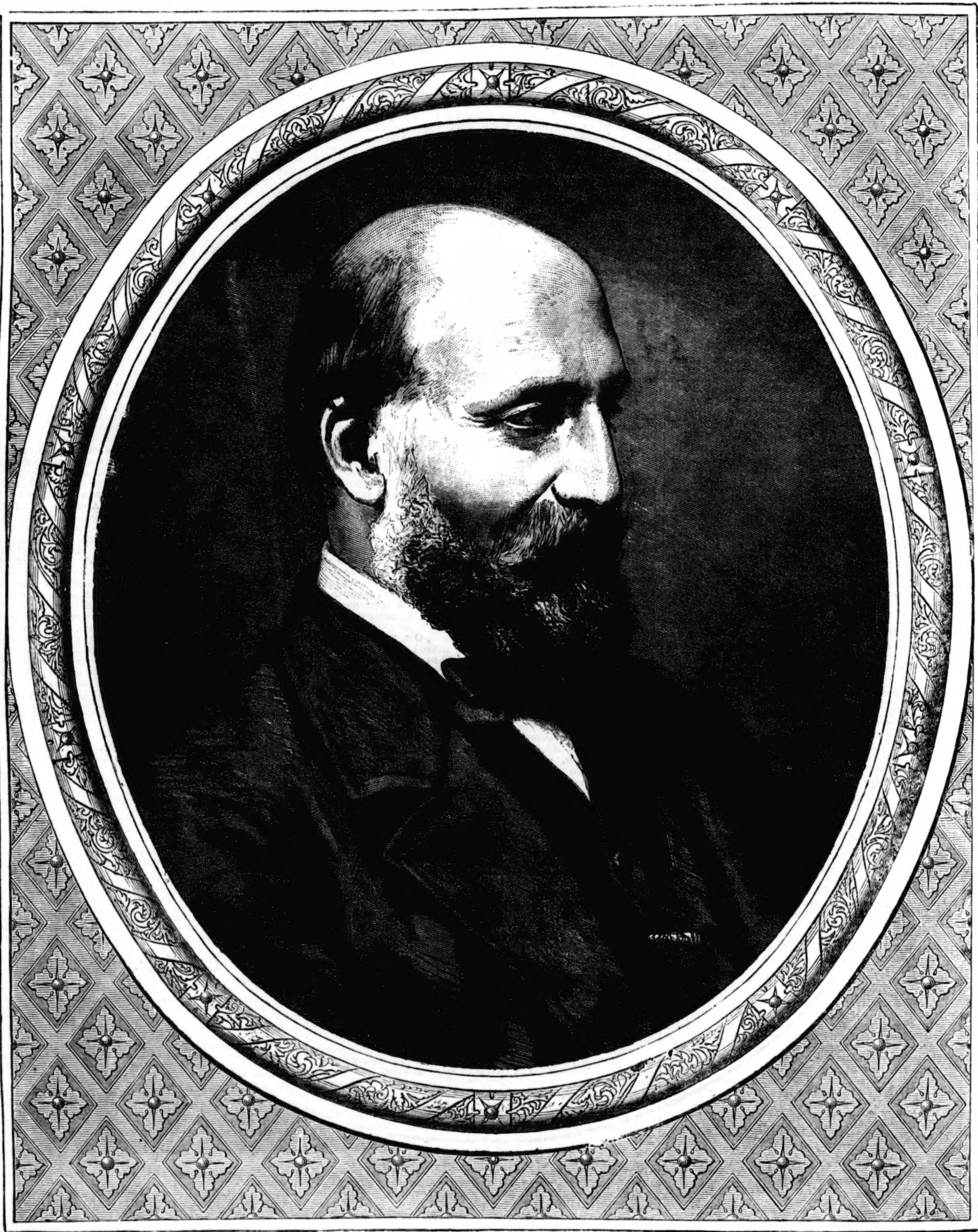
THE STATUE OF THE LATE LORD DERRY, for which the Metropolitan Board of Works offered a site upon the Thames Embankment, is to be erected near the Houses of Parliament.

THE ABOLITION OF PURCHASE.—The Military Secretary has been directed by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to notify that the Secretary of State has decided that all applications for retirement or exchange dated and left on or before the 31st inst., with the commanding officer under whom the officer retiring or exchanging is serving shall be carried out and completed under the terms of the Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870.

THE DEATH OF MR. ISHABOD CHARLES WRIGHT, of Mapperley Hall, Nottingham, well known as a translator of Dante and Homer, is announced. Mr. Wright distinguished himself both at Eton and at Magdalen, of which college he was formerly a fellow; but for many years he was engaged as a banker at Nottingham, and it was amid the numerous cares and distractions of business that, like his distinguished contemporary, the historian of Greece, he accomplished his important contributions to literature. Mr. Wright married, in 1825, the eldest daughter of the late Lord Chief Justice Denman, and this lady survives him. Their eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, of the Robin Hood Volunteers, was for a short time M.P. for Nottingham.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION NEAR KENDAL.—A very serious explosion took place on Sunday morning at the works of the New Sedgwick Gunpowder Company (Limited), near Kendal. Shortly before ten o'clock the foreman and four other workmen were engaged in covering the roof of the pressing-house with felt, and were punching holes into the roof, which was made of sheet iron. It is surmised that a spark caused by the punching must have ignited the powder in the room beneath, for while the men were at work a terrific explosion occurred, blowing off the roof and shattering the machinery, and setting the building on fire. Almost at the same moment the adjoining corn-house exploded, with similar results. The workmen in the neighbourhood hastened to the scene of the disaster, and two fire-engines on the premises were at once brought into play, and extinguished the fire before the arrival of the fire brigade from Kendal. The foreman was found near the pressing-house, with both arms broken, and very much scorched. His jacket was torn from his body and blown into shreds, and his watch was found almost uninjured amongst the debris. The other men were found to have been more or less severely scorched. Portions of the debris were found several hundred yards from the scene of the explosion, and the concussion was felt for miles around. The quantity of powder in the mills at the time was not large, and therefore the results were not nearly so serious as they might otherwise have been.

CAPTURE OF A LEADER IN THE INDIAN MUTINY.—A letter from Calcutta, dated Sept. 27, says:—"If all our thoughts had not this week been directed to the murder of the Chief Justice, they would have been given to the identification of Moulvi Liaquat Ali, the rebel and murderer of 1857. He was captured at the Byculla railway station, Bombay, as long ago as July 5, but the captors, although they had long previously been watching him, and had proved him a preacher of treason, had no idea that they really had caught the scoundrel who, as mock Viceroy of the King of Delhi, held state and dealt murder in Allahabad in the crisis of the mutiny. It seems as if he had for some years given up all thought of caution, and had moved about the country pretty much as he pleased, spreading sedition wherever he went, and, as far as can be determined, without any serious let or hindrance on the part of the authorities. At last, however, the point of safety was passed. He was about to leave the railway station for the north when the police apprehended him. They found on him a number of seditious documents and a bag containing about £10. Attention was called, however, to a curious bamboo stick, with a crystal head, in his possession, and, on twisting off the head, the stick was found to be filled with small ingots of gold, amounting in value to about £200. The man has been identified by several persons who knew him during his short but terrible reign at Allahabad, and, among others, by a European who had a narrow escape from his clutches. The prisoner is described as a good-looking man of about fifty years of age, and proud of his looks. He has been greatly gratified, it is said, by his portrait being taken; one wonders if he dreams of figuring in due time in Madame Tussaud's chamber of charming objects. He is imprisoned at Allahabad, and no longer denies his identity, although he at first gave a false name. It is believed that the prisoner was formerly a sepoy in the 55th Native Infantry, but had obtained his discharge some years prior to the mutiny. Officers and other survivors of the 5th Native Infantry, which mutinied at Allahabad in 1857, have been requested to put themselves in communication with the military states of Allahabad."



THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

ORLEANS PRINCES.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

FRANÇOIS-FERDINAND-PHILIPPE-LOUIS-MARIE D'ORLÉANS, Prince de Joinville, third son of the late King Louis Philippe, was born at Neuilly, Oct. 14, 1818. He entered the French navy at an early age, and in after years particularly distinguished himself at the taking of St. Juan d'Ulloa. Educated with care, he gave early proof of considerable attainments. Nautical studies, however, engaged his chief attention when once he was fairly embarked in his profession; and he became in time the favourite of the whole French navy. In 1841, when Louis Philippe had determined to gratify the feelings of the nation by requesting the English Government to restore to France the remains of her great

Emperor, the Prince de Joinville was selected to command the Belle Poule frigate, the vessel charged with the service of conveying to Europe the body of Napoleon. Two years afterwards he married Donna Francisca de Braganza, the sister of Don Pedro II. of Brazil. When the revolution of 1848 overturned the Constitutional Monarchy, the Prince was occupied with his naval duties. He unhesitatingly accepted the misfortunes of his family, and sought refuge in England, which he had previously, as his published pamphlet shows, fixed upon as a prospective field for his hostile and warlike exploits. He resided until recently with the rest of the Orleans family at Claremont. The Prince is an author. He published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* his studies on the French navy (1844-52), which attracted much attention. On defeat and disaster befalling the French arms in the war

with Germany last year, Prince de Joinville offered his services to his country; but, from reasons of state, the offer was declined by the Government of National Defence. After the conclusion of peace and the election of the National Assembly—the law proscribing both branches of the Bourbon family having been repealed—the Princes of the House of Orleans returned to France, and Prince de Joinville has been elected a member of the Assembly, but has not yet taken his seat.

THE DUC D'AUMALE.

HENRI-EUGÈNE-PHILIPPE-LOUIS D'ORLÉANS, Duc d'Aumale, was born, at Paris, Jan. 16, 1822, and is the fourth son of the late King Louis Philippe and his Queen Marie Amélie. He was educated, like his brothers, in the College Henri IV., and at the age



THE DUC D'AUMALE.

of seventeen entered the army. In 1840 he accompanied his brother, the Duc d'Orleans, to Algeria, and took part in the campaign which followed. He returned to France the following year, and completed his military education at Courbevoie. From 1842 to 1843 he was again in Algeria, where, at the head of the sub-division of Medeah, he conducted one of the most brilliant campaigns of the war, capturing the camp and all the correspondence of Abd-el-Kader, together with 3600 prisoners and an immense treasure, for which service he was made a Lieutenant-General and appointed to the command of the province of Constantine. In 1844 he directed the expedition against Biskara, and in the same year married Marie Caroline Auguste de Bourbon, daughter of Prince Leopold of Salerno, who was born on

April 26, 1822. In 1847 the Duc d'Aumale succeeded Marshal Bugeaud as Governor-General of Algeria, which position he filled upon the surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French authorities. On receipt of the news of the revolution of February, 1848, he resigned his command into the hands of General Cavaignac, and joined the ex-Royal family in England. In company with his brother, the Prince de Joinville, he protested against the decree banishing his family from France, and subsequently resided chiefly in England, devoting himself to literary pursuits. At the commencement of the year 1861 a pamphlet, addressed by him to Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, excited an immense sensation, and a sort of political persecution at the hands of the French authorities, who condemned the printer and publisher of it to fine and

imprisonment. The Literary Fund of London thereupon invited the Duke to preside at their annual dinner, on which occasion his speech also excited attention. The Duc d'Aumale, as heir of the great house of Condé, possesses an ample fortune. He has issue two sons, Louis-Philippe-Marie-Leopold d'Orleans, Prince de Condé, born in 1845, and François-Louis-Marie-Philippe d'Orleans, Duc de Guise, born in 1854.

Like his brothers, the Duc d'Aumale wished to serve his country in her misfortunes; but his services, like theirs, were declined, and for the same reasons. The Duke, however, is now also reinstated in all his rights as a French citizen, is a member of the Assembly, and is considered the most astute politician of his family.

THE ALLEGED POLITICO-SOCIAL ALLIANCE.

The following report was printed and circulated among the persons privy to the proposal of an alliance between certain Conservative leaders and other gentlemen, on the one side, and representatives of the working classes on the other:—

"PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.—PROPOSED NEW ASSOCIATION.

"A meeting of the Council of Skilled Workmen was held on Thursday, Aug. 10, at 10, Bolt-court, to receive the report of the president, Mr. Scott Russell, on the result of the negotiations with which he had been charged at the meeting of the council held, on Jan. 27 and Feb. 3, at the Albion Hotel, Bridge-street. The chairman now reported that his negotiations had been successful; that all the objects proposed had been obtained. The difficulties, also, that had to be overcome had turned out quite as formidable as he had expected, and their enemies had proved quite as numerous and powerful as he had anticipated when he told the council that his negotiations would at least occupy three months and more—probably six months. From Feb. 3, when he received his authority from the council, to Aug. 4, when he received the pleasing tidings he had now to communicate, was precisely five months. The first portion of these six months had been occupied in negotiations which resulted in entire failure. The peers and legislators who were occupied during that time in the endeavour to form a council of legislators sufficiently united and powerful to carry through both Houses of Parliament legislative measures to accomplish the seven objects of this association were obliged to abandon the task, after three months of hard work; and in May last the chairman found himself obliged to begin his work all over again. This first attempt had been to unite peers and legislators chiefly with what is called the Liberal party. The second attempt was, therefore, necessarily directed to what is called the Conservative party. After three months of negotiation this party has been thoroughly and satisfactorily united in a representative council of peers and legislators. They thought it wise to ask the adhesion of some of the ablest men in the first party, some of whom, the chairman was glad to say, had accepted the duty; but the bulk of the council was Conservative. On Aug. 4 your chairman waited on the chairman of this newly-constituted council, and received from him an official statement to the following effect:—"That the council of legislation for the well-being and well-doing of English skilled workmen accept the proposition made to them by Mr. Scott Russell, as president of the council of representative working men, constituted in January last. They accept the responsibility of advising with that council regarding the legislative measures necessary to promote their physical, moral, and intellectual welfare. They accept the responsibility of preparing legislative measures for carrying the objects of the working men into effect and of bringing in and passing those measures through both Houses of Parliament. They do not conceal from themselves the great opposition which those measures will encounter in passing through Parliament; but they consider it their duty to make earnest efforts for the better understanding and closer union of the separate classes of society; and, retaining to themselves perfect freedom of judgment and decision on the wisdom of the measures proposed to them, and the expedient modes of giving them effect, they cordially unite with the working men for the promotion of the common good." This council of legislation (continued the chairman) comprehends earls, lords, baronets, and one commoner. Its number is at present limited to ten, but it may, if expedient, be extended to fifteen, which is the number composing the council of working men. The chairman further stated that as soon as desirable, with the consent of all the members of both councils, a complete list of their names would be exchanged, and it would be a matter for the consideration of the two councils when and how publicity should be given to the objects and the organisations now undertaken. Secrecy would only be of value so long as premature publicity would tend to strengthen their numerous and powerful enemies. The chairman, in conclusion, stated that he did not wish this meeting now or hastily to adopt measures or pass resolutions. Their next duty was to propose suitable measures to give effect to the objects of their association, and he entreated every member of council to devote his leisure to considering the wisest measures of legislation and the most powerful mechanism of organisation for carrying them into effect, and so to prepare for an important meeting of all the members after the holidays." The following are the seven objects agreed upon:—"1. To rescue the families of our workmen from the dismal lanes, crowded alleys, and unwholesome dwellings of our towns, and plant them out in the clear, where, in the middle of a garden, in a detached homestead, in wholesome air and sunshine, they may live and grow up strong, healthy, and pure, under the influences of a well-ordered home. 2. To enable this to be effectually carried out, there must be created a perfect organisation for the self-government of counties, towns, and villages, with powers for the acquisition and disposal of land for the common good. 3. The next conditions of the well-being of the skilled workman is, that a day's labour shall consist of eight hours of honest work. 4. In addition to schools for elementary education, there shall be provided schools for practical knowledge and technical skill in the midst of the homesteads. 5. For the moral and physical well-being of the people, places of public recreation, knowledge, and refinement shall be organised as parts of the public service. 6. Public markets shall be erected in every town for the sale of goods in small quantities, of best quality, at wholesale prices. 7. There shall be provided a great extension of the organisation of the public service on the model of the Post Office for the common good." The report then ends with this special notice:—"After some consideration it was agreed to adjourn the further consideration of the chairman's report, and a special meeting of the council was ordered to be convened at 10, Bolt-court, on Thursday evening, Sept. 28, at which you are urgently requested to be present. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock." It appears that as far as Mr. William Allan, the secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, whose interview with Mr. Scott Russell has gone the rounds of the papers, is concerned, he attended but one meeting on the subject. That was in January, and the meeting was a preliminary one. With the alleged subsequent negotiations, Mr. Allan had nothing whatever to do, and he knows of no document having been signed by the peers or the working class representatives. He never saw such a document, and does not believe it was ever in existence. It will be perceived by the "private and confidential" report quoted above, that the chairman, Mr. Scott Russell, did not on Aug. 4 receive from the "Council of Legislation" an agreement, signed by the peers, but simply an official statement by the chairman.

The daily papers have been requested to publish the following statement with reference to recent rumours as to a supposed "New Social Movement." It would have been published sooner had it not been for the difficulty of consultation between persons widely scattered and much engaged.

Early in the summer Mr. Scott Russell applied to one of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with this matter on behalf of a council of representative working men, of which he was chairman, and he expressed a strong wish that some leading members of both Houses should consent to act together in considering the reasonable requirements of the working classes and such legislative measures as might be proposed to them. He urged that friendly relations between two bodies thus constituted might have the good effect of averting alienation of feeling between classes. He offered to be the medium of communication, and he wished it to be understood, if the plan proceeded, that it was to be wholly unconnected with political party or party designs, and strictly limited to the promotion of an object of national importance.

The result of this application was that a certain number of noblemen and gentlemen consented to act together in compliance with the request of the Working Men's Council, and they expressed their readiness, as Sir Stafford Northcote has stated in his

published letter, to consider any suggestions for legislation on questions affecting the well-being of the working classes, and to discuss them in a friendly spirit.

The subjoined memorandum, expressing the views they entertained, was drawn up and agreed to on Aug. 1, and was communicated to Mr. Scott Russell.

In the absence of Mr. Scott Russell at Vienna, no further communications have as yet taken place, nor have any resolutions been signed or sanctioned by the gentlemen in question.

MEMORANDUM.

At the request of Mr. Scott Russell, as chairman of a council of representative working men, we, the undersigned, have consented to consider in a friendly and impartial spirit whether and in what manner we can co-operate with this council in measures calculated to remove the disadvantages which affect the well-being of the working class.

We appreciate the confidence thus shown to be placed in us; we fully recognise the national necessity of a hearty good feeling between the different classes of society; we believe that this good feeling can and ought to be secured where both parties are in earnest upon the subject.

Awaiting communications from the council, we readily engage to give an attentive consideration to the measures which may be hereafter submitted by them to our judgment.

At the same time we do not conceal from ourselves that the task which we have been requested to undertake is not free from difficulty.

We cannot become parties to any legislation which we do not believe to be consistent with the real interests of all classes. We must reserve to ourselves the most unfettered discretion in the selection of objects and in the modification or rejection of measures proposed to us for consideration; and we must hold ourselves free, either collectively or individually, to retire from the task to which we have been invited whenever we may be of opinion that our assistance is not likely to be for the advantage of the public or satisfactory to ourselves.

SALISBURY.
CARNARVON.
LICHFIELD.
SANDON.

JOHN MANNERS.
JOHN S. PAKINGTON.
STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.
GATHORNE HARDY.

Mr. George Potter, on behalf of the "Council of Working Men," has made public the following statement:—

The Council of Working Men trust to your sense of fairness for the insertion of the following statement, which contains the facts, so far as they are concerned, in regard to the negotiations touching the so-called "New Political Alliance." Some months since Mr. Scott Russell invited several working men to meet him for the purpose of talking over matters connected with the social condition of their class, informing them that certain noblemen and members of Parliament of high position, both Liberal and Conservative—not then named—were anxious to co-operate with working men in inaugurating and promoting a movement calculated to ameliorate the condition of our skilled artisans. After a few meetings held by these working men, under the presidency of Mr. Scott Russell, the seven propositions already published were drawn up. To these the working men's representatives agreed, and for them they expressed their willingness to co-operate and work.

They made no stipulations as to the political sentiments of any intended fellow-worker, not considering the matter to be one of a political character—at least in a party sense. Indeed, they made no conditions of any kind, except that there should be no publication of what was done until they were made acquainted with the names of the noblemen and others on whose behalf Mr. Scott Russell was acting, and a meeting had taken place between them. How the report of the negotiations and the names of those concerned found their way prematurely into the papers they do not know.

The propositions speak for themselves, and by them the Council of Skilled Workmen are willing to stand, and for such a programme they are prepared to work with any person or persons, Whig or Tory, Liberal or Radical. No political antipathies shall prevent them labouring for the social amelioration of the condition of the toiling millions of their fellow-countrymen; nor can any sensational party jargon in the press or elsewhere make them ashamed of what they have done in this matter. They fully believe that what is contained in the seven propositions is reasonable, practicable, and desirable. They are convinced that the future safety and progress of the country is dependent upon a wise improvement of the sad condition under which the working classes live.

The negotiations have been carried on, so far as they are concerned, in an honourable and straightforward manner. Mr. Scott Russell has acted on the part of the Lords, and Mr. George Potter for the working men. The Council of Working Men were given to understand that the overtures came from the Lords and their colleagues through Mr. Scott Russell to them, and it was not until Sept. 28, nearly eight months after the negotiations commenced, that the names of the noblemen and gentlemen were made known.

On Aug. 10 a special meeting of the Working Men's Council was held, at which Mr. Scott Russell presided, and made the following statement:—

"My negotiations have been successful; all the objects proposed have been obtained. The difficulties also that had to be overcome have turned out quite as formidable as I had expected, and our enemies have proved quite as numerous and powerful as I had anticipated when I told the council that my negotiations would at least occupy three months and more—probably six months. From Feb. 3, when I received my authority from the council, to Aug. 4, when I received the pleasing tidings I have now to communicate, was precisely six months. The first portion of these six months has been occupied in negotiations which resulted in entire failure. The peers and legislators who were occupied during that time in the endeavour to form a Council of Legislators sufficiently united and powerful to carry through both Houses of Parliament legislative measures to accomplish the seven objects of this association, were obliged to abandon the task after three months of hard work; and in May last I found myself obliged to begin my work all over again. The first attempt was to unite peers and legislators chiefly with what is called the Liberal party. The second attempt was, therefore, necessarily directed to what is called the Conservative party. After three months of negotiation this party has been thoroughly and satisfactorily united in a representative body of peers and legislators. They thought it wise to ask the adhesion of some of the ablest men in the first party, some of whom, I am glad to say, have accepted the duty; but the bulk of the council is Conservative. On Aug. 4 I waited on the chairman of this newly-constituted council, and received from him an official statement to the following effect:—

"The Council of Legislation for the well-being and well-doing of English skilled workmen accept the proposition made to them by Mr. Scott Russell, as president of the council of representative working men, constituted in January last. They accept the responsibility of advising with that council regarding the legislative measures necessary to promote their physical, moral, and intellectual welfare. They accept the responsibility of preparing legislative measures for carrying the objects of the working men into effect, and of bringing in and passing these measures through both Houses of Parliament. They do not conceal from themselves the great opposition which these measures will encounter in passing through Parliament, but they consider it their duty to make earnest efforts for the better understanding and closer union of the separated classes of society; and retaining to themselves perfect freedom of judgment and decision on the wisdom of the measures proposed to them and the expedient modes of giving them effect, they cordially unite with the working men for the promotion of the common good."

"This Council of Legislation," continued the chairman, "comprehends earls, lords, baronets, and one commoner. Its number is at present limited to ten, but it may, if expedient, be extended to fifteen, which is the number comprising the council of working men." The chairman further stated that, "so soon as desirable, with the consent of all the members of both councils, a complete list of their names would be exchanged, and it would be a matter for the consideration of the two councils when and how publicity should be given to the objects and the organisations now undertaken."

After this statement the working men desired to know the names of "The Council of Legislation," but Mr. Scott Russell refused to give them, but promised to do so at the next meeting, to be specially convened. On Sept. 28 a special meeting was held, Mr. Scott Russell coming purposely from Vienna to preside. After some deliberations he gave the following names agreeing to the seven propositions on the part of the Peers and Commons:—The Earl of Lichfield, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Henry Lennox, Lord John Manners, Sir John Pakington, Sir S. Northcote, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy.

At this meeting the following working men were elected on the "Council of Skilled Artisans":—Robert Applegarth, Daniel Guile, George Howell, T. W. Hughes, Lloyd Jones, H. Broadhurst, F. Whetstone, John Deighton, Alfred Barker, J. Squires, R. M. Latham, Joseph Leicester, William Swindlehurst, and George Potter; Mr. Scott Russell and Mr. P. Barry being added as the communicators for the other side. It was then resolved that Mr. Scott Russell should arrange a meeting between the two councils, at which meeting the legislative measures were to be discussed and the details of the bills agreed upon. This has not been done, owing to Mr. Scott Russell's absence from England.

These, then, are the facts, so far as the working men are concerned, touching the so-called "New Political Alliance."

Now as to the statement of the peers and gentlemen which appears in this morning's papers, they, no doubt, are best acquainted with the facts, so far as they themselves are concerned, relative to these negotiations. But the working men were distinctly given to understand that the peers had assented to the seven propositions as the basis for future legislation, as will be seen by the above statement of Mr. Scott Russell.

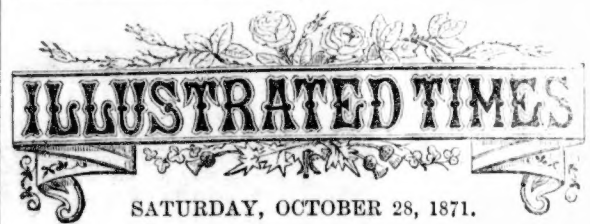
The working men have only to add, in conclusion, that they hold themselves at liberty, equally with the Council of Legislation, either collectively or individually, to retire from the task to which they were invited whenever they might be of opinion that their assistance was not likely to be for the advantage of the public or satisfactory to themselves.

We are, yours obediently,

DANIEL GUILLE.
R. M. LATHAM.
GEORGE HOWELL.
ROBERT APPLEGARTH.
T. W. HUGHES.
LLOYD JONES.
W. BROADHURST.

F. WHETSTONE.
JOHN DEIGHTON.
ALFRED BARKER.
J. SQUIRES.
JOSEPH LEICESTER.
W. SWINDLEHURST.
GEORGE POTTER.

Oct. 25, 1871.



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1871.

SOME TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

SEVERAL distinguished men of science of the *ancien régime* have lately departed this life, full of years and honour—for scientific men, as a rule, live long. The list includes Herschel, De Morgan, Babbage, and Murchison—all of them illustrious, all of them faithful to their trust. There is not a word to be said against either of them as to the moral level upon which they lived as men of science and citizens. They all of them sought the truth, and faithfully published it up to their light and knowledge. From two of the number, Herschel and De Morgan, the cause of truthfulness, not less than that of truth, received distinguished help. It will be in the memory of most of our readers that an attempt was made some years back to get our leading men of science to unite in a protest on behalf of what may be called the "Obscurantist" view of the relations of science and Scripture. Herschel and De Morgan scornfully refused to sign the paper sent to them. Several ministers of religion denounced it from the pulpit; one clergyman of the Church of England publicly tore it in pieces in the reading-desk after morning prayers; and Herschel and De Morgan both published protests against the whole Obscurantist policy in these matters. The paper issued by Herschel was particularly noble and splendidly eloquent. De Morgan was—himself; full as an egg of subtle irony, sometimes of too fine an edge to pain the dullards against whom it was directed (for it sometimes takes a saw to hurt a fool), though it must have drawn much blood. De Morgan once again came to the front in the contest between Mr. James Martineau and Mr. Croon Robertson for a philosophical professorship in connection with the London University, and withdrew, for good and all, from the great institution with which he had been so many years connected, giving as his reason that to reject Mr. Martineau on account of his religious opinions was to violate the first principle of the charter of the University. Murchison and Babbage were not in such close contact with any question of freedom of thought, but they were both true to their convictions; though it is said that the veteran geologist was in his old age not so accessible to new ideas as might have been wished.

When we look at the new phase of public relations into which science may now be said to have entered, and run over such names as those of Darwin, Wallace, Huxley, Tyndall, and Carpenter, we see every guarantee that the great traditions of freedom of thought and honourable relations between the people and their teachers will be continued unbroken. There is something grand in the outlook that is before our children. We believe that a new motive power, which will be more under control than steam, is booked for early use among our descendants; while a new light, free from the objections to gas, is even nearer still—in fact, at the doors. Surgery has made enormous advances, and so has that part of pathology which busies itself especially with anaesthetics, and that other branch which is occupied with the germs of sporadic and epidemic diseases. The whole science of physical well-being is under the earnest review of thousands of students; and who can tell what a day may bring forth?

An illustrious Frenchman, M. Taine—metaphysician, artist, critic, and man of science—has lately been edifying his countrymen with some very sober and acute, yet lively, comments upon English character, institutions, society, and so on. He has avoided the usual errors of his countrymen—as, indeed, Guizot and Michelet had done before him—and has praised us quite as much as we deserve. But perhaps there is something of traditional excess in his estimate of the defects of English culture. It is the old story of our neglect of the graces in the mere love of practical detail. He observes that an Englishman who knew Catullus by heart would yet find a difficulty in writing a short précis which should present Catullus agreeably and still sufficiently to the mind of a reader. But we fancy M. Taine may have been unfortunate in selecting his instances, and that this kind of complaint is a little overdone. Besides, we may console ourselves. Our loss is not *all* loss. A Frenchman's précis is charming; but how often is it a charming disguise! You cannot see the wood for the trees. The most serious subject is made to strike an attitude, and the poor plane-tree is hung with purple and jewels, as of old. As the Spectator observed to Sir Roger de Coverley concerning the Saracen's Head, there is something to be said on both sides.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has received the order of the Southern Cross from the Emperor of Brazil.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH AT BLACKHEATH to-day (Saturday) will be telegraphed in full to the American papers; and as the daily papers there are published on Sunday, the speech will be read throughout the United States twenty-four hours before it will be generally known in England.

MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE has appointed Major Frank Bolton, R.E., to be water examiner under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871.

M. LEON SAY proposes to entertain the Lord Mayor of London at a return banquet in Paris on Nov. 29.

LORD GARLES, M.P. for Wigtonshire, is engaged to be married to Lady Mary Cecil, eldest daughter of the present Countess of Derby by her first husband, the late Marquis of Salisbury.

THE FIRST CABINET COUNCIL OF THE RECESS was held in Downing-street last Saturday, when the whole of the Ministers were present. Other meetings have been held since.

THE REV. REGINALD LUCAS YORKE died on Sunday night from injuries sustained, last week, while out with the Worcestershire hounds at Severn Stoke. He was thrown from his horse while attempting to jump a gate.

MR. JOHN BENNETT, of Cheapside, has been elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex, in succession to the late Mr. Richard Young.

MR. J. H. ROBINSON, R.A., the distinguished line engraver, died at his residence, New-grove, Putworth, on Saturday afternoon. His health had been failing for the last twelve months.

THE HON. F. STANLEY, M.P., is suffering from a severe attack of fever, at his residence, Witherslack, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.

THE COURT THEATRE AT DARMSTADT was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening.

GENERAL SIR HENRY F. DAVIE, M.P. for Haddington, was seized with a fit on Monday, at his residence, near Crediton; and, having on Tuesday evening had a second fit, fears were entertained for his life. The venerable B. is, however, who is seventy-one years of age, is now better, and is considered to be out of danger.

THE CONSERVATIVES intend to nominate Mr. Disraeli for the Lord Rectorship of the Glasgow University. The right hon. gentleman has been brought forward unsuccessfully on two occasions, but his supporters hope for better fortune this time.

SIR S. H. WATERLOW has withdrawn his resignation of the office of alderman, and has been granted six months leave of absence by the Court of Aldermen. The ward of Bridge Without, vacant through the death of Sir F. G. Moon, is still unfilled.

THE LORD MAYOR presided on Wednesday at a public meeting at the Mansion House, with a view to raise a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Persia. A resolution appealing to the public for subscriptions was moved by Sir Henry Rawlinson, seconded by Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., and carried. The Lord Mayor is the chairman of the executive committee of the fund.

MR. STANSFELD was present at a meeting of the Halifax board of guardians on Wednesday. He held out a hope that amongst the measures for next Session there would be some affecting the present system of local administration, and for carrying out sanitary reforms, and trusted that such questions might be dealt with independently of party considerations.

THE REV. J. S. WATSON was again brought up at Lambeth Police Court, on Wednesday, charged with the murder of his wife. An analysis having been made of the contents of the bottle found in the prisoner's bedroom, the result was now given in detail, and the prisoner, who had nothing to say, was committed for trial.

A SHOCKING MURDER has been perpetrated at Gravesend. Two young men went into a public house last Saturday night, where, unfortunately, an altercation was going on in which they somehow got mixed up, and one of them, named England, was knocked down and fatally stabbed in the abdomen. He was only nineteen years old, and Hayes, the person charged with his murder, is about the same age.

A MAN NAMED CURTIS, who cut his throat, on Sept. 27, at Spital, and recovered after being received into the Royal Windsor Infirmary, was found drowned in the Thames, near Surley Hall, on Sunday.

ALBERT GEORGE, a coloured man, now in gaol in Houston, Texas, is said to have committed no less than seventeen murders during the last five years. He has certainly improved his opportunities, being only thirty-three years old. He ascribes all his crimes to habits of intemperance.

ROUTLEDGE'S CHRISTMAS ANNUAL for this year will contain contributions by Miss A. B. Edwards, Mrs. Lynn Linton, Edmund Yates, G. A. Sala, W. W. Fenn, Arthur Sketchley, and other popular writers. It is to appear early in November.

A WOMAN who, on May 25, 1869, took away from its home a child one year and ten months old was, on Monday, convicted of the offence, at the Surrey Sessions, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

SPECIAL MEETINGS of the shareholders in the London and North-Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Companies were held on Friday week, at which the proposed amalgamation between the two undertakings was agreed to. Application will therefore be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session for the necessary powers.

MR. J. G. JOHNSON, of Ashbourne, Derbyshire, magistrate for the Ashbourne division of the county, committed suicide last Saturday morning by cutting his throat with a penknife in his dressing-room. The deceased gentleman had been to a private dinner party the previous night, but for some time past he appears to have been in a desponding state.

THE TREASURY RETURNS state that £24,843,891 was paid into the Exchequer between April 1 and Oct. 21. This was £1,154,735 in excess of the revenue in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has been £22,041,670. In the Bank of England the balance on Saturday last was £631,763, and in the Bank of Ireland, £212,655.

A YOUNG MAN is in custody at Bromley on a charge of having shot his brother dead. The prisoner had taken a revolver from a drawer, and, not knowing that the weapon was loaded, playfully pointed it at the deceased. The pistol suddenly exploded, and the ball entered the unfortunate young man's forehead.

JOHN WEST was charged before the magistrates at Leicester, on Monday, with ill-treating his daughter Martha, aged eleven, by turning her out into the streets naked. The prosecution was at the instance of the board of guardians. It was proved that the prisoner had habitually allowed his children to roam about naked, and that this girl had been so starved that she had picked up in the streets scraps of meat, heads of herrings, and vegetables, and eaten them. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

BOYS AND GIRLS THIS CHRISTMAS are to have their Shilling Annual. It is to be richly illustrated, and will contain 128 pages of stories for youth and other interesting matter. It will be published by Hamilton, Adams, and Co. The other annuals for the young are too high in price to reach the million, therefore there was a void for this new enterprise.

THE LOUNGER.

MR. HUGESSEN has written an article in *Macmillan* on "How is the work of the nation to be done?" upon which the *Times* had a leader. Let me also give my view of the subject. In 1850 Thomas Carlyle in his *Latter-Day pamphlet*, entitled "Parliaments," thus wrote:—"There arises universally complaint that our reformed Parliament cannot get on with any kind of work except that of talking, which does not serve much; and the Chief Minister has been heard lamenting in a pathetic manner that the business of the nation (meaning thereby mainly the voting of Supplies) was dreadfully obstructed, and that it would be difficult for him to accomplish the business of the nation if honourable members would not please to hold their tongues a little. It is really pathetic, after a sort, and, unless Parliamentary eloquence alone will suffice the British nation, one sees not what is to become of us in that direction." This was written in June, 1850; and, though the case is strongly stated, perhaps too strongly, there were even then audible moanings and complainings that there was in the House of Commons too much talk—more talk than work, as our common English saying has it. But if this description of our English House of Commons was not literally true in 1850, it has become so; if it was not a fact, it was a prophecy that has been literally fulfilled. The Chief Minister, in the House and out of it, has been—nay, it may be said is now—complaining in a pathetic manner that the business of the nation is dreadfully obstructed by talk; and all the Ministers and all the newspapers are chanting the same mournful strain. And now what is to be done? Carlyle's remedy would be perfect if it could be adopted. Here it is: "That every man shut his mouth, and do not open it again till his thinking and contriving faculty have elaborated something worth articulation." Why, if all the members would do this we should have our day's work done by ten or eleven o'clock every night, and our Session's work by the beginning of July; and done well, and not ill, as it is now. But is there any hope that this counsel will be followed? I fear not; for I have noticed that most of our inveterate talkers are not inspired to talk by a desire to forward the work, but by insatiable vanity and self-seeking, or a factious determination to obstruct the passage of measures which they cannot hope in any other way to defeat, or by that terrible *cacoethes loquendi*—that "incurable itch for talking"—which rages so furiously in some men that they are scarcely more responsible for it than a madman is responsible for his insanity.

I suppose that my readers know that in the early part of this year the House appointed a "Select Committee to consider the best means of promoting the dispatch of the business of the House." In the year 1870 loud complaints were uttered that the business of the House was much hindered and obstructed. In short, that the Parliamentary machine, like Pharaoh's chariot-wheels, "drove heavy," and did not perform its work in a satisfactory manner. Hence this Committee. Well, the Committee met for the first time on March 6, sat four times, examined two witnesses—to wit, Mr. Speaker and Sir Thomas Erskine May—and reported on the 28th of the same month. This is all the time which the Committee gave to this grave subject; and what was the result? Well, final result there was none; for the recommendations of this Committee were never considered by the House, nor does it appear to me that the recommendations of the Committee would do much to cure the evil complained of. Mr. Disraeli proposed that the House should meet not later than the last week in November, as if it were more time that the House needs. What is wanted is, not more time, but economy of time. One—and, to my mind, only one—really valuable recommendation was made—viz., that on Mondays, when Supply shall stand as the first order of the day, the Speaker shall leave the chair without putting the question; and that the House shall thereupon resolve itself into Committee of Supply—that is, in plain language, that on Mondays there shall be no preliminary amendments on going into Supply. This would be really an improvement. It touches the evil. It would, if adopted, get rid of a world of superfluous, inane talk; and I think that when the House shall come to consider this report of its Committee, this resolution may be carried, though there will be much opposition to it, and loud outcry against this infringement upon the rights of private members; meaning, always, by "right of private members" right to utter illimitable talk, which the House shows, by unmistakable signs, it does not want to hear, to the hindrance of business, which real men of business are impatiently waiting to transact.

And now, upon this subject, hear what Carlyle says about this intolerable inane talk. It is singularly appropriate at this time:—"Nothing offered you but wearisome, dreary, thrice-boiled colerwort, a bad article at first, and served, and again served, till even inferior animals recoil from it. Honourable gentlemen have complained to myself that under the sky there was not such a bore. Let an honourable gentleman who has colerwort or stump oratory of that kind send it direct to the *Times*; perhaps they will print it for him, and then all men can read it there who hope instruction from it. If the *Times* refuse to print it, let the hon. gentleman, if still so minded, print it at his own expense; let him advertise it at a penny a gross, distribute it gratis as a hand-bill, or even offer a reward per head to any citizen who will read it; but if, after all, no citizen will read it even for a reward, then let the hon. member retire into himself, and think what such omens mean. Let every creature try to get his opinions listened to. But that, when no human being will consent to have their stump oratory, they can get upon their legs in Parliament and pour it out still to the boring of their fellow-creatures, and generally to the despair of all thinking citizens in the community: this is, and remains, I must crave to say, an infatuation, and, whatever respectable old coat you put upon it, is fast growing to a nuisance which must be abated."

"Mr. Bruce," a daily paper says, "means to introduce a licensing bill next Session." Of course he does. He pledged himself last Session to do it. In prospect, then, of this coming measure let me notice one of the principles of the last measure which I cannot but think unsound. The principle is this—that licenses shall be distributed through the country in proportion to the population. Thus, in the bill of last Session it was provided that in a licensing district which is in a town, and contains a population which is under 1500, one license shall be given, and so on. In a licensing district which is not in a town, and contains a population under 900, one license, and so on. This is the principle; and to me it is not a sound principle; for in my travels I have often found that a public-house is most wanted where there is no population at all, or but a very small population, and that in places where, under such a rule, only one licensed house would be allowed, three or more considerable hotels are needed. What a blessing the Langdale Hotel, in Cumberland, is to weary, hungry, and drenched pedestrians, who have dropped down from Scawfell or crossed the Styhead or Stake! But by this rule there could be no hotel there. Then, again, at Bettws-y-Coed, in North Wales, there are three large hotels and one small public-house; and yet in the season there is not accommodation enough; but the population is only 600, and therefore, under Mr. Bruce's rule, there could be only one licensed house. And these are not uncommon cases, as every traveller knows. Then there is another class of houses, and a most valuable class—to wit, the old roadside houses. These, by such a rule, would be most of them closed.

That old chimera, "Godless Education," has lifted up its head again. I think I remember the first appearance of this monster. It was, if I mistake not, first conjured up by the clergy when the University of London was established, as a sort of raw-head-and-bloody-bones to scare away all the godly from this new University; and it succeeded for a time. For many years the new University was not a success. Pious people of all denominations shuddered at the idea of a University which did not recognise religion—meaning, of course, by religion, dogmatic theology, which then,

as now, though happily not by so many people now, was mistaken for religion. Lord Brougham said that godless education really meant priestless religion; but then, you know, Brougham was always "suspect." The terrors which this chimera excited were, though, gradually laid; the University succeeded; and for some years we heard but little of this chimera; but now it is up again, and will have to be battled with both in Ireland and England. Meanwhile, let my readers, as a preparation for the fight, get this well into their minds—viz., that so-called theology is not religion: has, indeed, been often, in the world's history, directly antagonistic to religion. What is, then, religion? Well, on this matter read a most admirable article in the *Cornhill* for July, written by Matthew Arnold. If there be inspiration in the world now, that article is inspired.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

By the end of this week every theatre in this mighty—and from all accounts over-theated—metropolis will be open, save the Holborn, where the Mansell management has come to the grief which was inevitable from the first, and the Opera Comique, which is still in mourning for the Comédie Française, whose loss the charming house has never recovered. Managers have actually been found for the Lyceum and for Astley's; and, if I am any judge, I may confidently predict a more successful season in the Westminster Bridge-road than in Wellington-street. The reasons for this prophecy are very easily given. The one is an unattractive and the other an attractive entertainment. Some fiasco stood one day at the elbow of Mr. Albery and tempted him to dramatise "Pickwick;" another fiasco persuaded Mr. Bateman to produce the adaptation; and a third fiasco—the worst and most atrocious fiasco of the three—the fiasco of destiny, compelled the company to lend itself to the degradation of "tableaux vivants," after George Seymour and Hablot K. Browne (Phiz). Mr. Bateman, I presume, knows his own business best; and if it suits him to pay Mr. Irving, Mr. Belmore, Mr. Addison, and Co., to dress up as Jingle, Sam Weller, Pickwick, and the rest of the characters, I have not another word to say. There may be strange people in our midst who relish Mr. Albery's version better than the original, and who fancy that he improves upon Dickens. There may be some who find amusement in seeing Mr. Addison clowning on a bed and putting on a nightcap with point. There are possibly many who prefer the pictures on the stage to the pictures in the book. I candidly confess I do not. Though I admire the pluck of Mr. Irving in getting through Jingle with so much credit to himself, at the same time I am bound to say that a more depressing entertainment cannot be found at this minute than the "Comedy of Pickwick." It is a subject for condolence, not for congratulation.

Mr. Mortimer, with much skill, has altered Madame Emile de Girardin's delicious little pathetic comedy, "Le Jolie Fait Peur," for the English stage. As a contrast to the melancholy, he has added a sunny first act, and, with a few necessary alterations, "Joy is Dangerous" will be a welcome addition to the programme at the Globe. The alterations are obvious. Half an hour, at the very least, will have to be cut out of the play; and the company must be persuaded to play up sharper and with more vivacity. It is impossible to destroy the exquisite pathos of this most delicate play; and, if Mr. Montague will excuse me, I must own that I consider he made a mistake in not casting this delightful idyll as strongly as he possibly could. It was well worth the experiment. As it stands, the good acting is counteracted by the bad. Nothing could possibly be better than the "little sister" of Miss Carlotta Addison. She shows herself in this character a true artist; and, excellently as I have seen the part played in Paris and London, Miss Addison as Blanche is the best I have ever seen. She is better than Mdlle. Rial—firmer, more womanly, and more human. A more satisfactory performance could not be than this. Mr. Flockton was far better than I expected. I thought he would ruin the play; but he did not attempt too much, and, though not brilliant, was not unsuccessful. Miss Larkin was overweighted; so was Mr. Neville; so was Mr. Peverill; so was Miss M. Harris—perhaps the most heavily overweighted of all. We ought to have had Mr. Montague himself, Miss Fanny Josephs, and possibly Mr. Compton. Mr. Compton need not be ashamed to follow Regnier as the old steward, and there is just a chance that Mr. Compton would have shown himself capable of pathos. The pretty play with much cutting will "go" well. The second act should be as short and go as well as the first.

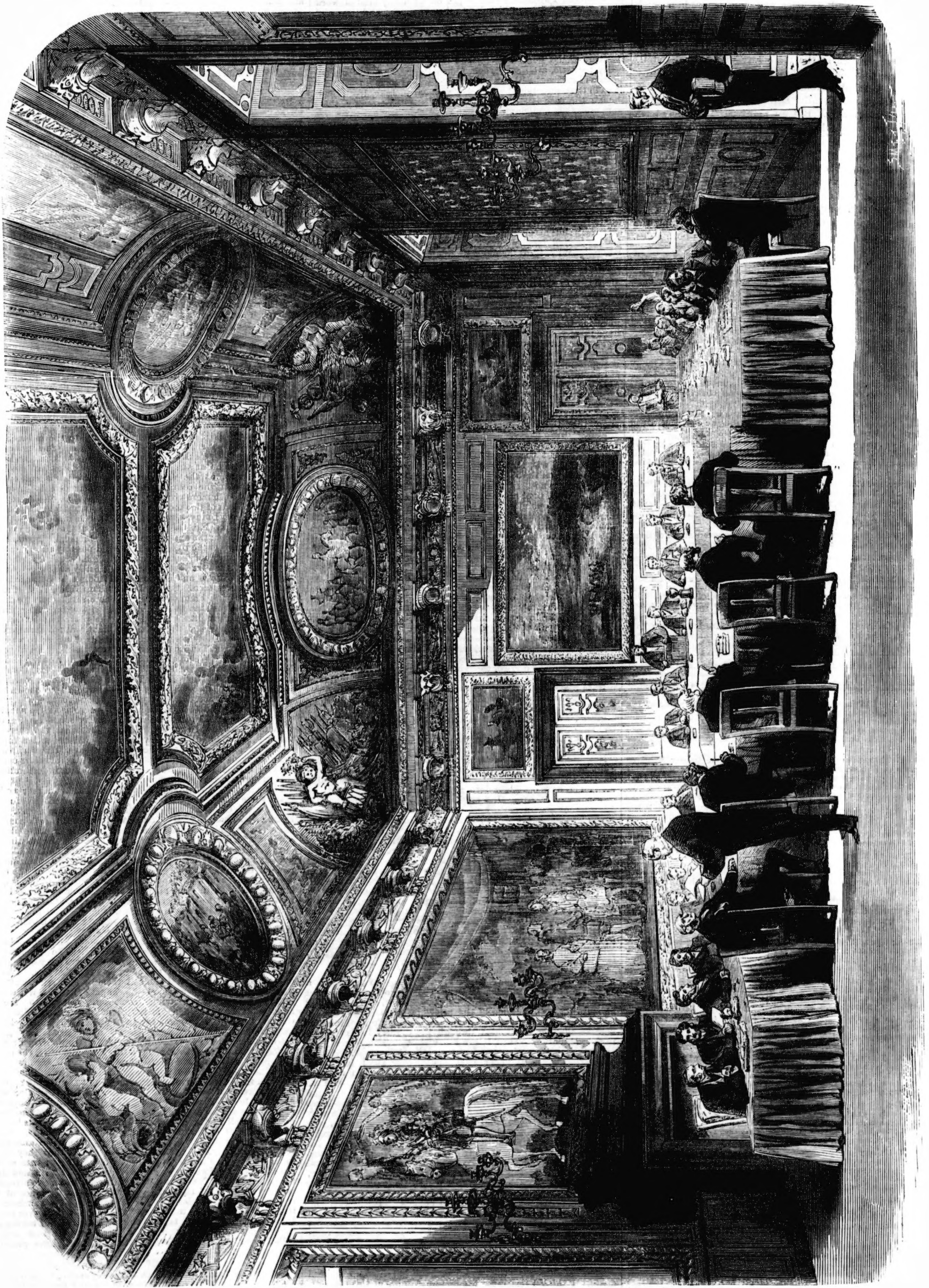
Messrs. Sanger's entertainment at ASTLEY'S has commenced, with every chance of success. This is just what the over-the-water people wanted—the ordinary circus business, and a hippodrome revelling in light, spectacle, and spangles. Those who wish to be amused, dazzled, and reminded of the good old days cannot do better than revisit Astley's and witness a crowded audience enjoying an entertainment thoroughly.

There is another terrible rush upon a Saturday night; no less than three most important plays being underlined for to-night. Mr. Gilbert gives us "On Guard," at the Court. Mr. Hollingshead has adapted "Love for Love," Congreve's comedy, for a Gaiety audience; and the Queen's, whose offensive placard about Shakspeare and the public we have had ample time to digest, will produce "The Tempest," on a magnificent scale. It is to be hoped that the acting will not be forgotten amidst the puffs of the scenery and the condescending warnings of the management. I should like to see all these novelties, but it is quite impossible to be in three places at once. Looking ahead, I find that Mdlle. Beatrice is to return to London and take a theatre; it must be the Holborn or the Opera Comique. Her first venture will be one of Sardou's comedies, adapted for her by a well-known author.

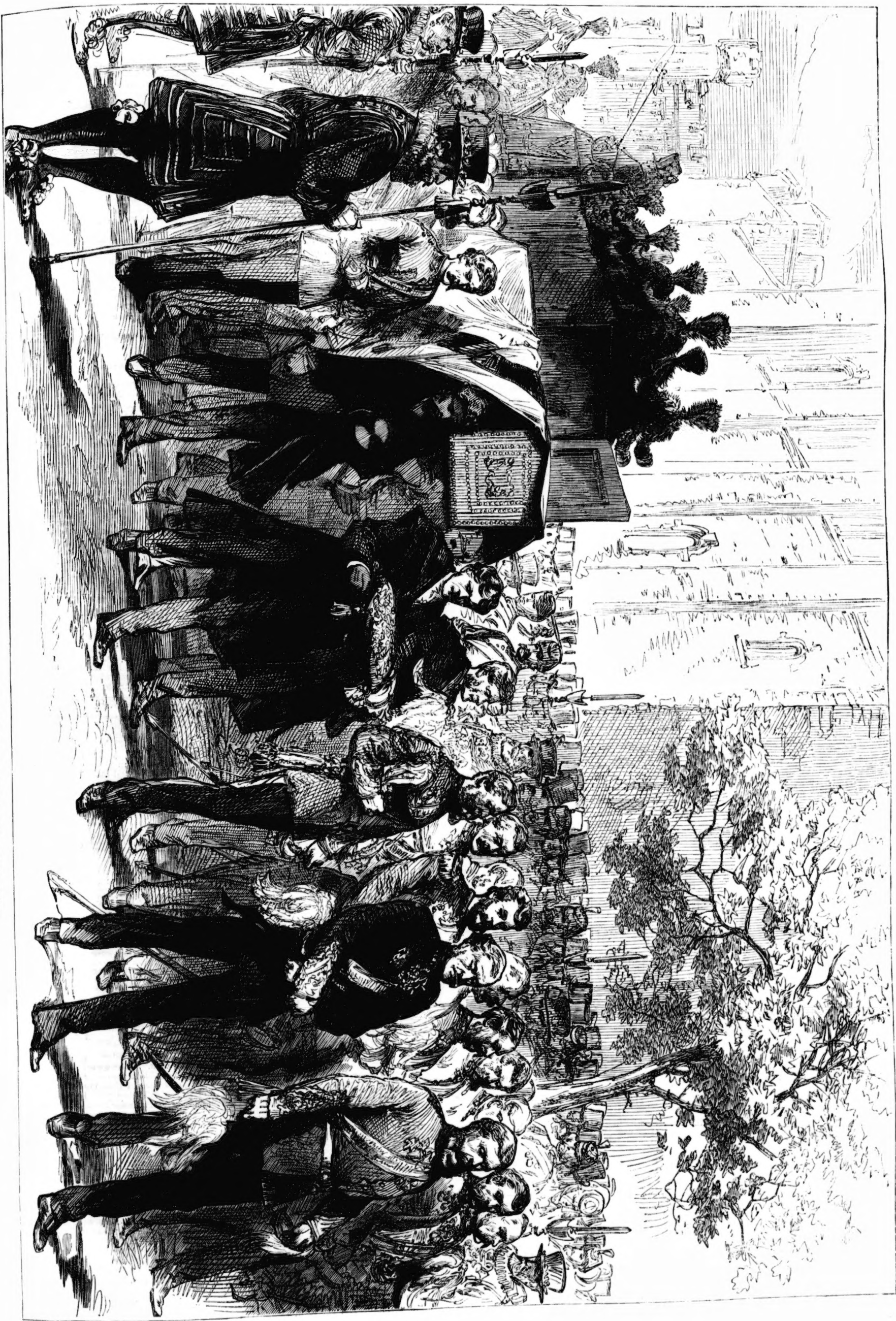
The abolition of fees at certain theatres only tends to make the fee-giving theatres the more rapacious. The Adelphi, in the old days of the queer-dressed women, was very delightful; but now it is handed over to the worst set of harpies. I heard one of these ruffians—for I can call them by no other name—deliberately insult a gentleman—he happened to be a dramatic critic—because he, having come in merely to see a ridiculous farce which lasted half an hour, did not choose to pay sixpence for a farthing playbill. It is extraordinary that managers should allow these lazy good-for-nothings, who are apparently recruited from the very dregs of society, to insult the visitors to the theatre. But of all the scenes of hopeless confusion and disorder, commend me to the first night of "Pickwick" at the Lyceum. The management had gone through the affectation of sending out a gilt-edged note requesting the favour of the attendance of the press, and inclosing what appeared to be an order for the stalls. But when the gentlemen of the press arrived they found that their courteous host had used up every stall in the house, and left his invited guests to the tender mercies of draughty passages and rickety chairs. When the matter was strongly represented as ungracious and annoying, those in authority coolly told the invited guests that they ought to have taken care to exchange their vouchers for tickets at the box-office days before the play was produced. This is a new duty for Loungers. A Theatrical Lounger, besides having to attend to between thirty and forty theatres, is to dance attendance at the box-office all the morning in order to exchange his vouchers for tickets. This is about the coolest proposition I have ever heard. I can assure the Lyceum management that, instead of taking any trouble and wasting any time to get to the theatre and see "Pickwick," most sensible men would infinitely have preferred staying away.

A CROWDED MEETING was held on Wednesday evening in Shoreditch, at which resolutions were passed in support of the movement headed by the Corporation of London in order to protect Epping Forest from further encroachment.

THE SEWAGE IRRIGATION WORKS which have just been completed at Leamington, at a cost of £16,000, were formally opened on Monday. The Earl of Warwick has contracted to pay £450 a year towards the expenses of pumping, and to dispose of the sewage for a term of thirty years. His Lordship's irrigation farm is to be 1000 acres in extent, and will then be one of the most gigantic attempts yet made to utilise sewage.



THE PERMANENT COMMISSION OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IN SESSION.



FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR JOHN BULLOYNE: THE PROCESSION PASSING THE WHITE TOWER.

PERMANENT COMMISSION OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The Commission of Permanence appointed by the National Assembly to assist M. Thiers during the vacation (but rather, as some people assert, to watch M. Thiers and checkmate him if necessary) consists of twenty-five members, and has held several sittings since the Assembly dispersed. The President of the Republic and one or more of his colleagues in the Ministry generally attend the meetings of the Commission to explain, and if need be to defend, the measures submitted for approval. The most important of these sittings was that held after the return of M. Pouyer-Quertier from Berlin, when the terms of the new conventions with Germany as to the payment of the indemnity, the evacuation of the occupied departments, and the commercial treaty were considered, and, it is to be presumed, approved of, since the ratifications have been exchanged, except, we believe, as regards the commercial arrangements, which are still under consideration in the German Parliament. The proceedings of the Commission are understood to be strictly private, though reports of the decisions arrived at have appeared in the Paris journals, not always, however, according to official declarations, of a strictly accurate character. But this is not surprising, considering that secrecy is affected, and that the French people, and especially French journalists, are pretty sure to guess at what they wish to know, but don't. Our Engraving represents M. Pouyer-Quertier in the act of explaining the conventions with Germany to the Commission. The meetings of the Commission, by-the-by, are held in the magnificent saloon of Louis XIV. in the Versailles Palace, and are presided over by M. Grévy, the vice-president being M. St. Marc Girardin. MM. Paul de Rémusat and Castellane are secretaries, and M. Baze quenter.

THE LATE SIR JOHN BURGOYNE.

The funeral sermon for the late Sir John Fox Burgoyne was, by desire of the bereaved family, preached on Sunday forenoon in St. Peter's Chapel, within the Tower, by the Rev. R. W. Forrest, M.A., Vicar of St. Jude's, South Kensington, who had attended the deceased in his last illness. There was a large attendance, besides the officers and men of the garrison. A number of the corps of Commissionnaires were also present. The service was read by the Rev. W. Graham Green, chaplain of the Tower.

The preacher took his text from Hebrews xi. 4—"He, being dead, yet speaketh." After referring to the original significance of the passage, he considered it as suggesting a subject of general interest, and particularly sought to impress upon his auditory two thoughts—first, that our lives exert an influence which death cannot destroy; and, secondly, that the possession of that influence entails upon us all individual responsibility. Having appropriately illustrated these two points, the preacher continued:—"Now, this is emphatically applicable to the subject in hand—namely, the influence of the great and good. Our great poet has said that

The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones.

There is no doubt, as we have said, as to the truth of the first statement, that 'the evil that men do lives after them;' but we must take great exception to the second statement—"the good is oft interred with their bones." It is neither often, nor ever, interred with their bones. It is as imperishable as its Divine original—even He 'from whom all holy desires, all good counsel, and all just works do proceed'—and it is not really affected by death. A great living statesman, referring some time ago in Parliament to the death of an eminent legislator, said, most truly, that 'he would always continue to be a member of the House of Commons; that, although his familiar form was gone and his eloquent voice was hushed, yet that his opinions would be studied and his example would stimulate; that his actions would be admired, and his principles, opinions, and sentiment would mould and permeate the minds of the members, and that even on to the remotest generations.' In fact, the words were a fine comment on our text, 'He, being dead, yet speaketh.' I have said that death does not destroy this influence; but perhaps I should have said that, instead of destroying it, death rather increases and intensifies it; because, you know, when a man is alive, however good and eminent he may be, even the best of men are not without their failings—sometimes very considerable deficiencies and infirmities; so that you very frequently hear people say, 'Well, such and such a one would be a very excellent person if it were not for so and so,' pointing to some deficiency, either imaginary or real; and I need not tell you there are some persons who appear to delight in dwelling even on the defects of great characters—like flies, that are always certain to perch on the sore places. But when a man is dead we tread lightly on his ashes; his faults and failings are forgotten, if he has any, and only his excellences and perfections are mentioned. We are ready to take up the words respecting him of our greatest of all writers:—

He was a man that, take him all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again.

And surely most apposite are these words as applied to that man whose noble and, in some respects, unparalleled career found a fitting close in that simple but solemn and impressive ceremonial of which this historic and venerable place was the scene on Tuesday last. I am among you, my friends, this morning by the desire of the bereaved family and with the kind permission of your respected chaplain; and I hope you do not suppose that I come up here to pronounce a panegyric on the character and career of your late Constable; for, in the first place, even if I were capable of doing so, to eulogise or exalt any human character would ill befit the sacredness of the pulpit and of the house of God, in the presence of whose infinite Majesty all men, even the most illustrious, must be as nothing; and, in the second place, the comments and reviews of the public press for the last ten days have so entirely exhausted the subject that I should merely weary you with repeating what has been so ably expressed and described already. During the few moments more I shall detain you I would address myself to the appropriate, if the humble, task of pointing out to you a few of the great qualities which distinguished the deceased Field Marshal which we all must admire, and which, too, we all may imitate. I shall only now mention three:—One was his devotion to duty. Having been present and performed a distinguished part in the scenes of the Peninsular War, and, later in the day, of the Crimean campaign, he was spared to render eminent service to the State in a civil capacity, and pre-eminently his kindly and philanthropic spirit shone at the painful crisis when a terrible famine desolated the population of the sister island. As you are aware, up to the last three or four years he was actively engaged in the work of that noble and gallant profession which he loved and which he adorned; and, after the unexampled term of seventy-three years of public service, he was gathered to yonder honoured grave, where he came 'in a full age, as a shock of corn cometh in his season.' My friends, such a life speaks to us, and has lessons for us, whether as men or as Christians. There is no happiness in this life apart from duty; and, be assured of it, there is no misery so difficult to sustain as that which springs from the consciousness of duty disregarded. We may all desire to pluck the most tempting fruits and to cull the sweetest flowers; but, as it has been truly said, there is more real enjoyment in the wayside path of duty than in all the seeming paradise of sinful self-indulgence. A second characteristic was his disinterestedness. England has seldom, perhaps never, had a more single-eyed, a more high-minded, a more true-hearted public servant than Sir John Burgoyne. He was morally incapable of entertaining low ends or of being influenced by selfish considerations. It was in allusion to this that the remark was made by the Great Duke himself respecting him which you have seen, doubtless, quoted in all the newspapers, that he would have been the foremost man in the whole army if only he himself could have been persuaded of the

fact. Even when misunderstood and perhaps, to a certain degree, misrepresented, as he was at one period of his career, he was never heard by those nearest and dearest to him to utter a single complaint or give the least sign that he had any sense of the injury that had been done to him. A noble quality is this disinterestedness so constantly inculcated by our Divine Redeemer, and gloriously illustrated in His life and in His acts. Brethren, we are never so great as when, like him, we can get out of self. One other characteristic I shall name—his extraordinary humility. That modesty which invariably characterises true merit was a conspicuous feature of his character. I believe that nobody ever ventured to praise him in his presence; and, with all his blushing honours thick upon him, having won almost every distinction in the power of the Queen to confer, bearing a name which had become, I may say, almost historic; and I shall even presume to say in this place that in the grand roll of the Constables of this most ancient fortress of Great Britain there is certainly not a nobler name, or one more eminently deserving of respect and veneration than that of Sir John Fox Burgoyne; yet amidst all this he bore himself with the meekness and gentleness of a child. I can truthfully say to you that I never stood in the presence of the Moltke of the British service, as he has been styled, without feeling what a rebuke his unpretentious demeanour administered to all vanity and self-conceit. 'Truly, he, being dead, yet speaketh.' The preacher concluded his discourse, which was listened to throughout with deep interest, with some appropriate practical reflections.

On Sunday morning, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, there was a crowded attendance to hear a sermon on the death of Sir John Burgoyne, by the Rev. George R. Gleig, Chaplain to the Forces. The text was taken from the 19th verse of the 1st chapter of the Second Book of Samuel—"How are the mighty fallen and the weapons of war perished!" After alluding to the circumstances which produced this splendid ode, the preacher went on to contrast the position of Israel, as David felt it to be when he wrote, with the care which Providence seemed to have taken of this country. He pointed out that, while in the East and the West nations had been torn by civil war, or had suffered all the miseries of conquest, England had had losses too, but never to the same extent. Our great men never died in battle but they always wrote with their blood an additional chapter in the history of England's glory. So in the first year of this century fell the brave and victorious Abercrombie in far-off Egypt; so on the quarter-deck of his own glorious vessel the greatest of naval heroes received his mortal wound; so on the heights above Corunna the chivalrous Moore was struck down; and so fell thousands more whose names it would be impossible to quote. They served their country nobly, and died in its defence. Other great men had arisen and gone from amongst us within the century. Every accomplished divine, every great poet, every gifted sculptor, every great painter was, while he lived, a benefactor to his country; and when he died, though the nation mourned his loss, it found comfort in the thought that his works lived after him. It was not twenty years ago, barely eighteen that year, since the streets of London rang with the tramp of horses and the tread of men bearing to his last resting-place the greatest of England's heroes; and a few years after the Prince who was the great mainstay of the Throne, and whose worth we never knew till he was taken from us, died, but not without having fulfilled his mission. But their business that day was with one whose long career, extending over a wider space than the allotted life of man, was without a spot to which the finger of malice could point, or the most hostile critic hold up to public censure. Entering the service of his country before almost anyone present was born, he sought out the field of duty wherever it could be found. The rev. gentleman then spoke of the gentleness of his nature, his truthfulness, and his extreme modesty. It was, he said, almost impossible to converse with him without deriving benefit. Controversy or disputation was odious to him, and even in pointing out to a man that he was wrong in argument he did it so as not to lower him in his own estimation. He was a religious man; but his religion was of a simple, unpretending kind, looking for salvation only through the merits of his Saviour. He had carried to his resting-place in the Tower the affectionate reverence of his countrymen and the admiration of the world. His generous heart would beat no more; his pure spirit had gone back to Him who gave it. A great domestic calamity fell upon him at last, and he bore it without repining; but the old man's strength faded away, and he died, at last, as he had lived, gently and peacefully.

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL.—A large meeting of the members of this society was held, last Saturday night, at their room, Holborn, for the purpose of considering the best means of promoting the objects of the association. Of late the society has not been supported by the working men of England, and since the publication of the late political pamphlet many of the subscribers have withdrawn their names, and funds have been low. It was, therefore, resolved that a number of association branches should be formed throughout the country for the purpose of extending the movement and gaining subscriptions among the working classes to carry on the work. Owing to a resolution passed some months since that the foreign members of councils, many of them Communist refugees in London, should have a place on the London board, there has been a great preponderance of foreign and political influence, and those representing English opinions have been outvoted. Considerable dissatisfaction, therefore, exists among the English members, who maintain that the society was first instituted to internationally regulate trade matters among workmen, but that as it has been perverted now into a political association, it is not worthy of the support of the English working classes, who are now to be called upon to find the sinews of war for foreign agitations.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—The ancient buildings known as the Horseshoe Cloisters, at the west end of the Chapel Royal of St. George, erected in the reign of Henry VII., have undergone a thorough restoration, and great improvements in the interior accommodation. There has been no variation in the horseshoe style, but there will be a second archway to correspond with the one facing Henry VIII.'s gateway to complete the felloek. Many years ago these buildings were occupied by the minor canons of the Chapel Royal; but since their occupation of better residences in the cloisters leading to the Hundred Steps, the Horseshoe Cloisters have been made the residences of the lay clerks, ten in number, and the organist. At the north end is the library, which is being reconstructed in every respect. This spacious apartment is supposed to be the banqueting-hall of Henry III. Adjoining to the library there will be an octagon turret, with a dome on the top, and an oriel window at the end. The Horseshoe Cloisters contain ten residences for the lay clerks of the chapel. The building is in the Gothic style of architecture. On the north wall, overlooking Thames-street, the buildings are to be reconstructed for the use of the schoolmaster, matron, and chorists. The restoration will cost upwards of £20,000, at the expense of the Dean and Canons of the Chapel Royal. The extensive works, commenced eighteen months ago, are being carried on by Messrs. Field, Pool, and Sons, of Westminster, the architect being Mr. Gilbert Scott. These buildings will not be completed before Christmas, but will be partially occupied by the lay clerks on Wednesday next. The grand west entrance to St. George's Chapel, in consequence of the lowering of the ground, will have several steps to be added, which will contribute greatly to the appearance of it.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION AND NATIVE RULERS.—His Highness the Maharajah Rao Sir Pragmuljee, G.C.S.I., of Kutch, has made a magnificent donation of 50,000 rupees (£5000) to the East India Association, with the view to secure its permanent establishment in the interest of the natives of India, and the princes and chiefs of Kattyawar and Guzerat have expressed their intention to liberally aid the association, being, no doubt, influenced by the fact that his Highness the Rao has headed the list with half a lac of rupees. It is hoped that the chiefs and nobles of the Deccan, although poorer men, will not willingly remain behind their brethren of Kutch, Kattyawar, and Guzerat in this matter; and if this association is thus enabled to collect about two or three lacs of rupees its permanency can be ensured and its usefulness greatly extended. Already, in the short space of its existence, the association has achieved a decided success, so far at least as it has been the means of awakening the interest of the British public and of British statesmen to Indian questions. In this respect the usefulness of the association promises to be increasing, and the published records of its works afford an ample proof of it, containing as they do papers from men who are intimately acquainted with the country of which they speak, and of subjects of the highest importance to the interests of India. It is not long since his Highness of Kutch contributed 25,000 rupees to the fund raised by the Kutch merchants of Bombay to perpetuate the memory of the visit of Prince Alfred by giving scholarships to Kutchese students in colleges connected with the University. His Highness has also opened a high school at Kutch Mandvee, called the "Alfred High School," in honour and memory of the visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and has set aside 1,000,000 rupees for this purpose.

DEATHS OF EMINENT PHILOSOPHERS.

SIR RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON.

The world will learn with deep regret the news of the death of this distinguished geologist, on Sunday evening, at 8.30, at his residence in Belgrave-square, at an age not far short of eighty years. Two months ago Sir Roderick was seized with loss of speech, accompanied with difficulty in swallowing. These symptoms gradually, however, abated, and his general health continued good until Thursday last, when he caught cold in taking a drive. This brought on a slight attack of bronchitis, and under it he gradually and quietly sank.

Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Bart., K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., was the eldest son of a gentleman of ancient family, and, indeed, of noble Highland extraction—the late Mr. Kenneth Murchison, of Tarradale, in Ross-shire, North Britain. His mother was Barbara, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, of Fairburn, in the same county, and sister of the late Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bart., of Fairburn. He was born at his father's home in the Highlands, Feb. 19, 1792, and received his early education as a boy at the grammar school attached to the cathedral of Durham. Thence, in due course, having made up his mind to follow the military profession, he was removed to the Royal Military College at Great Marlow. The family traced their descent from one Murdo MacColman, who followed one of the Irish Fitzgeralds into Scotland towards the close of the thirteenth century, and whose descendants, living at Achtertyre, in Lochalsh, held, under the Mackenzies, Laids of Kintail (afterwards Earls of Seaforth), the castellanship of the stronghold of Eilan Donnan, a post which became hereditary in their clan. The last who held this post was the great-great-grandfather of the Baronet, whose eldest son, John, was killed, in 1715, at the battle of Sheriff Muir, while serving as a Major in the Stuart army. The uncle of this John Murchison was the Colonel Donald Murchison so celebrated for defending Kintail and Lochalsh, for six years after the battle of Sheriff Muir, against the forces of George I. and George II., and to whose memory, in testimony of the loyalty of his ancestors to the ancient Royal family, Sir Roderick Murchison not long ago erected a monument in Lochalsh.

Alexander of Achtertyre, the grandfather of the late Sir Roderick, lived to upwards of ninety years of age, and his eldest son, Kenneth, the father of the Baronet, born in 1751 (the family having got into difficulties owing to the part they took in the rebellions), was educated with a view to medicine in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London, went to India in the Company's service, and served under Warren Hastings. Being an excellent classical scholar, he became the great friend of Sir Elijah Impey, Sir Richard Sullivan, Governor Hornby, the Chief of the Macgregors, and many other notabilities, and, having been Resident at Lucknow, he amassed what was then considered a good fortune, and returned to Europe in 1786.

After travels in Italy and France he purchased the estate of Tarradale, in Ross-shire, from his maternal uncle, Mackenzie of Lennox; and as he married Miss Barbara Mackenzie, the eldest daughter of Roderick Mackenzie, of Fairburn and Strathconnon, in Ross-shire, the first issue of that marriage was called Roderick, after his maternal grandfather, whose eldest son, Alexander, afterwards well known in the British Army, of which he died the senior General, was a Baronet and Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order.

But to return to the immediate subject of our memoir. Having pursued his studies for a few months at the University of Edinburgh, he obtained a commission in the Army in 1807, and, joining his regiment the following year, served in the 36th Foot with the army in Spain and Portugal under Lord Wellington, afterwards on the staff of his uncle, General Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and lastly as captain in the 6th Dragoons. He took an active part in several of the most important battles in the war, and earned the reputation of a brave and able officer. He carried the colours of his regiment at the battle of Vimiera, and afterwards accompanied the army in its advance to Madrid and its junction with the force under Sir John Moore, and shared in the dangers and retreat at Corunna. At the end of the war his active mind needed employment, and he began to turn his attention in earnest to the pursuit of geological studies, which had attracted his mind as a child. It is not a little singular that the life-long devotion of Sir Roderick Murchison to practical science should have arisen out of an accident, if there is such a thing as accident in the world. The late Sir Humphry Davy, meeting him as a guest at the house of the late Mr. Morrill, of Rokeby, and seeing that he had a taste for physical science, suggested to him that he should attend the lectures at the Royal Institution, and follow them up by a series of practical experiments on his own account. He resolved to follow this advice, and, besides attending these lectures, he placed himself under the private instruction of the late Mr. Richard Phillips, F.R.S. In 1825 he was elected a member of the Geological Society, and in the next year added to his name the honourable letters "F.R.S." His first contribution to science was a paper read by him before the Geological Society, in 1825, on "The Geological Formation of the North-West Extremity of Sussex and the adjoining parts of Hampshire and Surrey," which was published in the society's *Transactions* (vol. ii.). Thus, after having served his country as a soldier, to use the words of the *North British Review*,

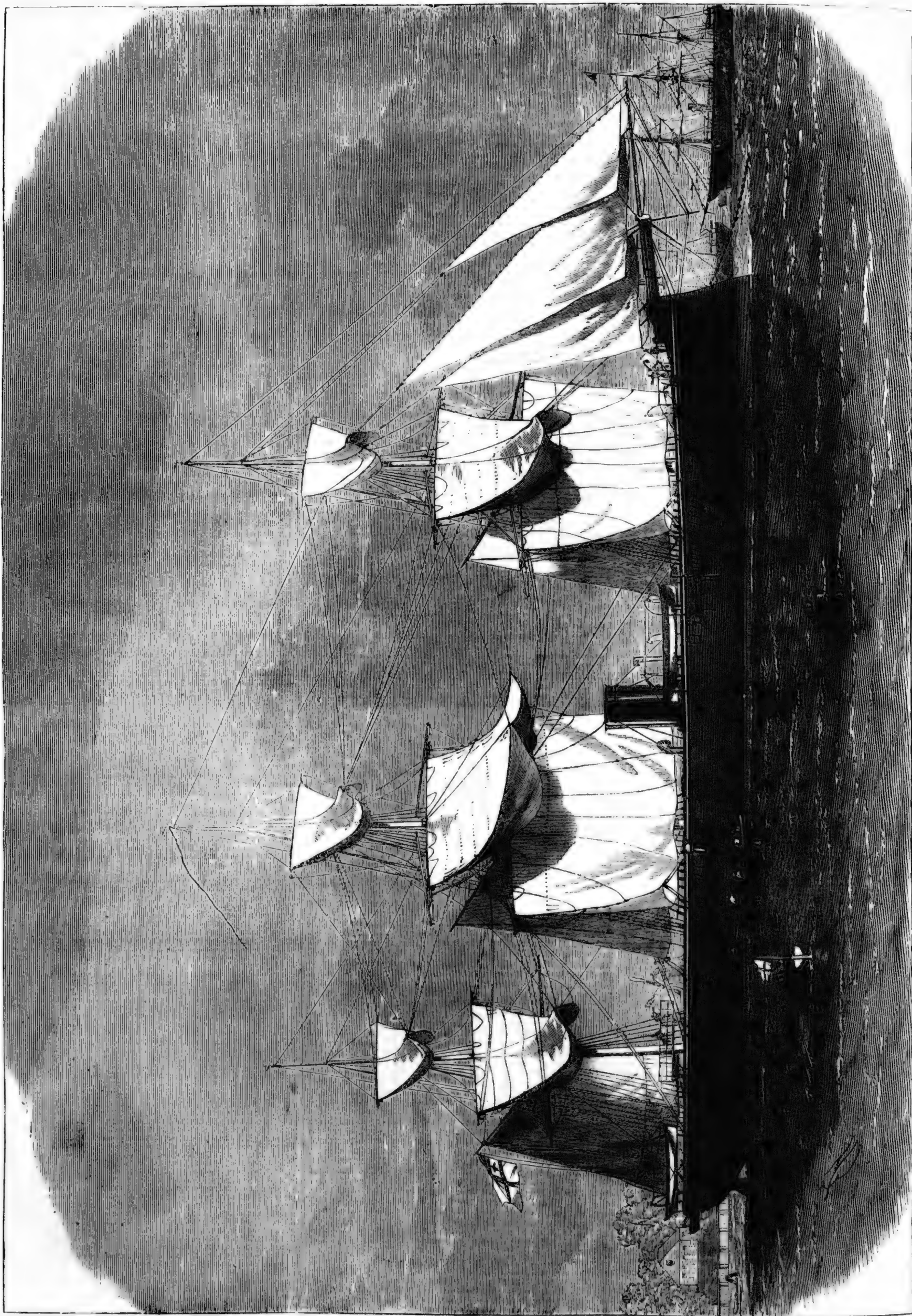
Murchison brought into the field of science all the ardour of his profession; and, after twenty years of patient, unremitting, and unnoticed toil, he placed himself in the highest ranks of modern geologists. When the more recent formations of the earth's surface had been well and patiently investigated, and it had been placed beyond a doubt that their age could be determined by the fossils imbedded in them, it became a problem of the deepest interest to extend the same law to the deeper and older sedimentary deposits, to trace the latter formations downward to the oldest, to describe the formations which contain the earliest traces of organic life, and to distinguish the strata which compose them from those which had been deposited at an era when no living thing moved upon the face of the waters.

As early as the year 1830 or 1831—after a long series of inductive researches, which he always verified by constant experiments—Mr. Murchison applied himself to a systematic examination of the older sedimentary deposits in England and Wales. The result was that, after five years of patient labour, he brought forward and succeeded in establishing the acknowledged truth of what geologists know as the "Silurian System." But we are anticipating.

His next researches were made in Sutherlandshire, where he examined the coal strata, and showed that it was a member of the Oolitic series; and in the following year he again visited the Highlands in company with Professor Sedgwick, when they succeeded (says a writer in the *English Cyclopædia*) in showing that the primary sandstone of McCulloch was nothing more than the true old red sandstone, now also called "Devonian." The result of these researches was read before the Geological Society, and published in its *Transactions*, vols. 2 and 3. In 1828 he resolved to extend his researches abroad, and to study the extinct volcanoes of Auvergne and the geology of the north of Italy. A portion of the results of his tour on this occasion, in which he was accompanied by Mr. (now Sir Charles) Lyell, was the publication of a memoir on the subject, partly read before the Geological Society, and partly published in the *New Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*. The subjects of these memoirs were the excavation of valleys, as illustrated by the volcanic rocks of Central France and the tertiary strata of Southern France.

Mr. Murchison, thus prepared by observations on various portions of the crust of the earth, resolved to devote himself again to the study of the geology of Great Britain itself. Under the advice of the late Dean Buckland, he next explored the vast and regular deposits of remote periods, which are most prominently seen in Herefordshire and on the borders of Wales, and which he afterwards called the Silurian system, after the Silures, who inhabited that part of our island. These researches he followed up by others in Pembrokehire, to the west of Milford Haven; and the results of his generalisations respecting the antiquity of the Silurian system, as underlying the "Devonian" system, was made

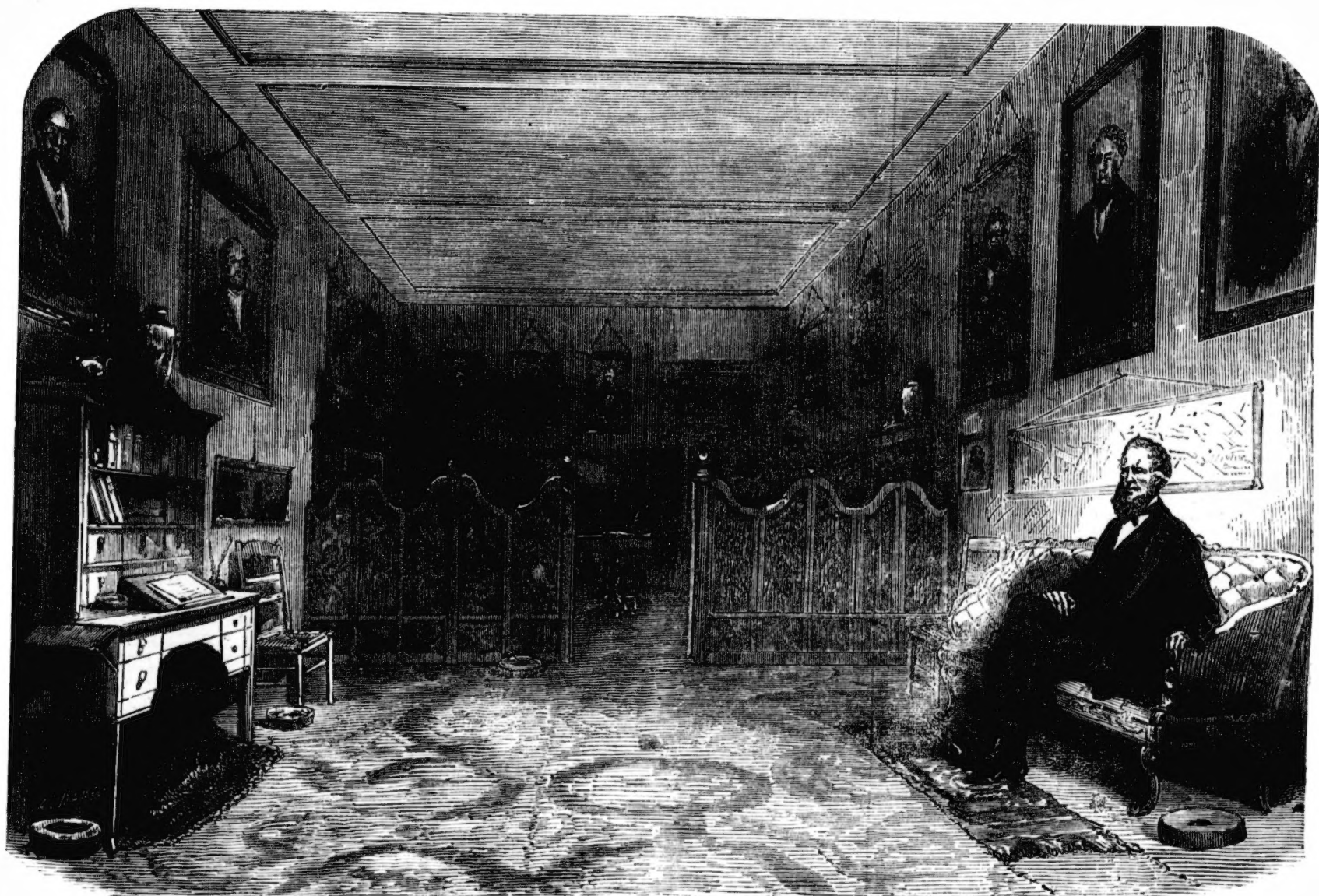
THE FEMALE MEDICAL STUDENTS AT EDINBURGH.—Last Saturday a meeting of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh was held for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in regard to the admission of the female medical students to the examinations. A memorial was laid on the table from the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and others, the Executive Committee for Securing a Complete Medical Education to Women in Edinburgh, along with the opinion on the subject by the Lord Advocate and Sheriff Fraser. The opinion was to the effect that, according to the regulations, women should be "allowed not merely to qualify themselves for the ordinary professional examinations with a view to obtain a medical degree in the University, but also, when so qualified, to be admitted to these examinations." A letter was also read from the lady students, in which they say:—"The medical faculty must all along have been perfectly aware that, in the ordinary course of study, our first professional examination would become due at the end of two years after our first matriculation, and yet no official notice has ever been given to us that objection would be made to our admission to this examination; and that, had any such objection been officially intimated to us, we should, many months ago, have made application to the Senatus to direct our admission to such examination. That, in the absence of all notice to the contrary, we have for some months past devoted ourselves to diligent preparation for this special examination, and that we shall be placed at the greatest disadvantage if we are not now allowed admission to it. That we have already paid our fees for the examination, and that the ordinary tickets of admission have been granted to us as a matter of course. We therefore beg thus to lay before the Senatus our claim to admission to the ensuing examination, in respect of the considerations we have enumerated, and request that, as a matter of good faith towards us, matriculated students of the University, they will accordingly direct the Medical Faculty to admit us in the ordinary manner." After a long discussion, the Senatus adopted a resolution to the effect that no further difficulties were to be placed in the way of the ladies as regarded either matriculation or preliminary examination.



THE NEW GERMAN WAR-SHIP ARIADNE.



THE EVACUATION OF FRANCE: RESTITUTION OF FURNITURE AND OTHER GOODS SEIZED BY THE GERMANS.



BRIGHAM YOUNG, THE MORMON PROPHET, UNDER ARREST IN HIS CABINET, BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES.

THE NEW GERMAN SHIP OF WAR, ARIADNE.

We, who still regard our Navy as the great bulwark of national defence, are accustomed to make much of the launch of a new ironclad, and to treat the latest improvements in marine architecture as items of imperial importance. In Germany the provision of a fleet has hitherto been among the last duties which devolved on the Government, and it is only during the last few years that Prussian ironclads have demanded attention. Since the settlement of the treaty of peace with France, however, some movements have been made towards equipping a German flotilla for the protection of the weaker points where an attack might be made by a foreign foe; and our Engraving illustrates the latest achievement of the German shipbuilding yards. One of several double-decked corvettes, some of which have already been sent to foreign stations, the Ariadne is a very fine specimen of marine science. Her breadth of beam is 35 ft., and her length 200 ft.; and, though not entirely iron-plated, her decks are protected with iron girders clamped at the ends, as well as with iron lattice-work, while her sides are partially armour-clad. She carries two 72-pounders and four 24-pounders, from the celebrated Krupp foundry; and in Berlin, at all events, is regarded as a model of symmetry, her fine lines having gained general approbation. As forming part of a defensive fleet, the Ariadne corvette is of some importance; her sailing and steaming qualities are said to be excellent.

RESTITUTION OF FRENCH HOUSEHOLD GOODS AFTER THE RETIREMENT OF GERMAN TROOPS.

We have already published some accounts, with illustrative Engravings, of scenes at various places near Paris whence the German army of occupation has been recalled. Our illustration this week represents the restoration to the people in the environs of Paris of the household goods previously requisitioned by the Prussian soldiers in order to make their quarters more comfortable. Of course, there is a shout of mingled wrath and sarcasm which follows the departing Germans, and the movables which they cannot carry away have been collected, and, as far as may be, redistributed to their rightful owners; but it is useless for French newspapers to call names and to howl vituperative epithets, hard as it may have been for the poor folk of the suburbs to part with their furniture to the invader. The war is over now, however, and these poor people are heartily glad of it—glad to get back their household belongings, the claim for which in the public squares near the late barracks of the Prussian detachments has been one of the most exciting scenes in each district which has during the past few days been evacuated by the investing forces of the enemy.

THE MORMON PROPHET IN AFFLICTION.

As our readers already know, troublous times have fallen upon Mormonism and its Prophet, the Gentiles having dared to set sacrilegious hands upon the saints and to attack their "peculiar institution." In reference to the prosecution of the prophet, the *New York Times* publishes the following despatch, dated Salt Lake City, Oct. 9:—"Brigham Young, accompanied by a number of elders, appeared at court yesterday afternoon, and was held to bail in 5000 dollars. He passed through the crowd from his carriage up stairs to the court-room alone; many hats were removed and other expressions of respect shown, but there were no shouts or noisy demonstrations. His appearance before Judge McKean was quiet and dignified, but he seemed evidently very feeble. The officers of the court showed him all kindness, providing him with a large easy-chair, and keeping the crowd at a distance. Brigham's counsel first put in a plea of abatement, which was overruled. The next move was to quash the movement, on the ground of the indictment enumerating sixteen different charges, alleging that he lasciviously cohabited with sixteen different women. During the argument on this question Brigham retired. Hushed, for the defence, will continue speaking to this motion to-morrow. Everything is quiet to-night, although multitudes of exciting rumours are in circulation of what may happen. In the event of conviction, there may be trouble; it will scarcely be otherwise."

The unhappy prophet is just now experiencing the truth of the proverb that troubles never come singly. Prosecuted by the Federal authorities, he is loudly accused by his unofficial opponents of peculation and embezzlement on the grandest scale. The *Review*, a paper started lately in Salt Lake City, following the example set by the *New York Times*, is firmly demanding from the municipal council an account of the city finances. With the Tammany frauds before its eyes, the *Review* makes the startlingly bold statement that the Salt Lake City Council has, in proportion to the wealth at its disposal, received more money and done less with it than any corporation in Christendom. How far this is true only the council itself can at present say, for it has never yet published any account of either its revenue or its expenditure. That its income must be very large there can, however, be no reasonable doubt. The licenses necessary for carrying on business are exorbitantly high; and, moreover, they are not uniform in amount, but in each individual case are assessed at the discretion of the council. Of necessity, therefore, they must yield a large sum annually. It is said, furthermore, that they are made to serve as a weight against the Gentile traders, who are taxed more heavily than their Mormon competitors. Not, of course, that this is avowed, but a reason for heavier charge is always easily found, either in advantages of locality or superior wealth. But, as the municipal council is composed of nominees of Brigham Young, a charge against them is, in truth, a charge against him, and is so intended. This accusation, however, he might be able to parry; but another and one much more dangerous is being urged against him directly, and by his own followers, too. When he found that he could not prevent the construction of the Pacific Railroad, like a prudent man, he determined to extract a profit out of it. Accordingly he contracted for and built that portion of it which passed through his territory. When it was built, however, he found a difficulty in getting his money, and consequently was unable to pay the poor Mormons who had left their farms and workshops and turned navvies at his bidding. Instead of money he gave them railway bonds, which at the time had fallen to about 35. Then, as trustee of the Church, he accepted those bonds in the payment of tithes and the like. The bonds have steadily risen, and he is now accused of having converted them to his own private use. In other words, it is said that when there could no longer be a doubt of their advance, Brigham Young, the private individual, bought these bonds from Brigham Young, the trustee of the Mormon Church, not at their current value, but at the price at which they had been paid in, and that by this juggle he realised, of course, a very handsome profit. There is a rumour that it is intended to try by legal process to make him disgorge some of this ill-gotten wealth. But even at this point the Mormon prophet's troubles do not end. Chief Justice McKean having refused to allow polygamists to be empanelled as jurymen, Brigham's followers are beginning to waver in their allegiance to him. Some of them have already come into court and made declaration that they had renounced polygamy, had separated themselves from their wives, after making each of them a sufficient allowance, and now therefore claim the full rights of citizenship.

Brigham Young was born in the State of Ohio, U.S., about the year 1800, and was for some time a member of the Methodist Connection. He first appeared in a prominent position among the Mormons in 1844, after the death of their founder, Joseph Smith, when he held the post of "President of the Twelve Apostles." Elected by the community to succeed to the vacant office, he saw that the people of Illinois, in which State the Mormons were then settled, were hostile to that body, and accordingly planned and carried into effect that celebrated exodus which placed the great Rocky Mountains between them and the rest of the civilised world, and led them to pitch their tents in the valley of the Great

Salt Lake. Young is "president" of the Mormon body by semi-annual election, or rather by a unanimous viva voce confirmation of the people assembled for that purpose.

Our Engraving shows the cabinet or office in which Young transacts his public business. This is a somewhat spacious apartment, divided into two by a wooden screen or half-high partition. It is plainly but comfortably furnished, the walls being hung with portraits of leading "saints," in black ebony frames. In this apartment Brigham endures the arrest put upon him by the United States legal authorities.

MUSIC.

ANOTHER prospectus has just been added to those already noticed in our columns. The Sacred Harmonic Society announces that its fortieth season will commence, in Exeter Hall, on Nov. 24, and will consist of the usual number of performances, given under the usual conditions. According to precedent, the society is very chary of particulars. It mentions by name, for example, only four works as those intended to be given, two being such old acquaintances as "The Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt." The following vague assurance is, however, tendered in lieu of anything more definite:—"During the season the committee hope to present to the subscribers some of those classical masterpieces with which the fame of the society has been so intimately associated, as well as other important works which have not recently been performed." The only comment demanded by this assurance is that its first clause is entirely superfluous, and that something very like the second has been repeatedly heard, followed by the minimum of result. Happily, nobody expects progress from the Sacred Harmonic Society, and therefore nobody will be disappointed. Another vague declaration deserves a passing glance:—"The committee have under consideration arrangements for giving some performances at the Royal Albert Hall in the months of May and June next, one or two of which may be included in the series of the society's subscription concerts." It is to be hoped that the committee will imitate Mr. Bruce, and keep the matter "under consideration." Meanwhile, intending subscribers ought not to be threatened with the penalty of having to take out part of their "money's worth" in a far-off western suburb, and in a hall totally unfitted for oratorio performances. The first concert will be devoted to "Israel in Egypt."

The Crystal Palace programme of Saturday last continued the exposition of Mendelssohn's works, and included the "Meeresstille" overture, as well as the "Walpurgis Night." Nothing in the performance, or in music so intimately known, calls for special observation; and we will only add that the solo vocalists were the members of Madame Rudersdorff's concert party—Madame Rudersdorff, Mdlle. Drasil, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Whitney. At the concert of this afternoon some new Shaksperian music by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, whose success with "The Tempest" was so remarkable, will be produced, under the composer's own direction. To sustain the interest this will excite it is proposed to bring out, on Saturday next, the promised novelty of Mendelssohn's—an orchestral work for stringed instruments.

An admirable concert was given in St. George's Hall, on Wednesday evening, being the first of the fifth series of "Musical Evenings." These entertainments, we should premise, are framed on the model of the "Monday Pops," and consist of performances of string quartets, varied by pianoforte and vocal solos. Mr. W. H. Holmes, one of our best native violinists, is the director; he also holds the first violin, supported by Mr. Folkes (second violin), Mr. Burnett (viola), and Signor Pezze (violoncello). The pianists and singers are changed at each concert. These details not only show the value of the scheme, but are guarantee enough of the efficient way in which it is carried out. A large audience attended the opening concert and appeared thoroughly to enjoy interesting music, well performed. The programme comprised Haydn's beautiful quartet in F (op. 77), Mendelssohn's quartet in E minor (op. 44), and Brahms's pianoforte quartet in A (op. 26); thus bringing together examples by the founder of the orthodox school, by its last illustrious disciple, and by the most prominent representative—as regards chamber music—of the modern German heresy. Whether with malicious intent or otherwise we do not know, but Mr. Holmes placed Brahms between Haydn and Mendelssohn, to his manifest confusion, but to the advantage of right notions in art. No doubt the intelligent audience compared the exquisite form, pure melody, and natural development of the older masters with the rambling and confused, if sometimes striking, utterances of their successor; drawing therefrom conclusions which will help to preserve the true idea of music among us. The performance of all the works we have named did justice to their merit; and the vocal music—two songs—was contributed in an acceptable manner by Miss Purdy. Mr. W. H. Holmes was the pianist. At the next concert, to be given on Wednesday week, the quartets will be Schubert's in A minor and Mendelssohn's in D major. Sir Sterndale Bennett's "Chamber Trio" will also be performed.

The Royal Italian Opera opens on Monday, with a performance of "Semiramide," the Queen being represented by Mdlle. Titens.

FIELD-DAY AT CHATHAM.—The Royal Engineers had a field-day at Chatham, on Tuesday, which was a very brilliant affair, and not only had great interest as an instructive display of engineering operations, but was characterised by novel features, showing praiseworthy advances in the construction of military bridges, pontoons, and military traction engines. The new "Steam-Sapper, No. 2," which was brought into requisition, is a very handy and powerful little steamer, exceedingly serviceable for field and campaigning work, its total weight being under the five tons which is always regarded as the limit of strength of hastily-constructed bridges and engineering works for operating armies. The Duke of Cambridge made the inspection personally, being accompanied by Major-General Brownrigg, Colonel Galloway, and other officers of high rank, as well as several foreign officers of distinction.

THE POPE AND THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.—M. de Belcastel, who, on behalf of himself and forty-five other members of the National Assembly, recently forwarded an address to the Pope, has received the following reply, which is published in the *Univers*:—"To my dear son De Belcastel and his colleagues, the representatives of the people in the National Assembly of France, Pius IX., Pope.—We congratulate you, well-beloved children, who, being intrusted with the formidable task of restoring and reconstituting public order, disturbed by a long and cruel war, by the overthrow of institutions, and by a frightful insurrection of very criminal men, have thought that in so difficult an undertaking it was especially proper to look up to God and to begin by affirming his rights and those of the Church in order to obtain for yourself the gift of counsel and for your unfortunate country an efficacious support from the true source of light, justice, and authority. As your misfortunes have been the fruit of perverse doctrines, which have weakened faith, corrupted science and manners, and as, consequently, it is important to prove clearly that the remedy consists in the rejection of those doctrines, we regard as a very happy event your act of full submission to the definitions of the Council of the Vatican, and the absolute devotion you profess for the throne of truth, which has received from Heaven the mission of crushing error, and thereby removing the roots of evil. Still it is manifest that it cannot freely and efficiently fulfill that mission, as well as the other charges of its supreme ministry, unless itself enjoying a sovereign liberty, freed from the control of any other authority. For this end the Divine providence has endowed it with a civil principality in its own right. That is why a sacrilegious oppression and the usurpation of a domain of that nature, which have moved the hearts of the faithful throughout the universe, whose sacred rights have been trampled underfoot, have equally inflamed your zeal to stigmatise so great a crime, and to call upon the leaders of nations, especially your country, to redress so great an iniquity. This religious zeal is an irrefutable proof of your faith and of your piety; it testifies to the independence and firmness with which you will fulfil your legislative duties. It affords a hope, also, that the majority of your colleagues, influenced by a desire to promote the real and substantial welfare of the Church and of the country, will presently share your convictions and give you the benefit of their co-operation. That is what we certainly shall ardently solicit from God—we who look for the salvation of France and of all the universe in the re-establishment of religion, of truth, and of justice; and we heartily beseech His aid for you in your arduous task. In the meantime, as a sign of the Divine favour, and as a proof of our paternal affection, we bestow upon you, from the bottom of our heart, our apostolic benediction. Given at Rome, Oct. 8, 1871, being the twenty-sixth year of our Pontificate.—PIUS IX., Pope."

THE HOME OF A POPULAR NOVELIST.

(From "A Terrible Temptation," by Charles Reade.)

At twelve o'clock Lady Bassett and her maid reached Mr. Rolfe's dwelling, an old-fashioned, mean-looking house, in one of the briskest thoroughfares of the metropolis; a cabstand opposite the door, and a tide of omnibuses passing it.

Lady Bassett viewed the place discontentedly, and said to herself, "What a poky little place for a writer to live in; how noisy, how unpoetical."

They knocked at the door. It was opened by a maid-servant, "Is Mr. Rolfe at home?"

"Yes, ma'am. Please give me your card, and write the business."

Lady Bassett took out her card, and wrote a line or two on the back of it. The maid glanced at it, and showed her into a room, while she took the card to her master.

The room was rather long, low, and nondescript. Scarlet flock-paper. Curtains and sofas green Utrecht velvet. Woodwork and pillars white and gold. Two windows looking on the street. At the other end folding-doors with scarcely any woodwork, all plate-glass, but partly hidden by heavy curtains of the same colour and material as the others.

Accustomed to large, lofty rooms, Lady Bassett felt herself in a long box here; but the colours pleased her. She said to Mary Wells, "What a funny, cosy little place for a gentleman to live in."

Mr. Rolfe was engaged with some one, and she was kept waiting; this was quite new to her, and discouraged her, already intimidated by the novelty of the situation.

She tried to encourage herself by saying it was for her husband she did this unusual thing; but she felt very miserable, and inclined to cry.

At last a bell rang; the maid came in and invited Lady Bassett to follow her. She opened the glass folding-doors and took them into a small conservatory, walled like a grotto, with ferns sprouting out of rocky fissures, and spars sparkling, water dripping. Then she opened two more glass folding-doors, and ushered them into an empty room, the like of which Lady Bassett had never seen; it was large in itself, and multiplied tenfold by great mirrors from floor to ceiling, with no frames but a narrow oak beading; opposite her, on entering, was a bay window, all plate-glass, the central panes of which opened, like doors, upon a pretty little garden that glowed with colour, and was backed by fine trees belonging to the nation; for this garden ran up to the wall of Hyde Park.

The numerous and large mirrors all down to the ground laid hold of the garden and the flowers, and by double and treble reflection filled the room with nooks of verdure and colour.

To confuse the eye still more a quantity of young indiarubber trees, with glossy leaves, were placed before the large central mirror. The carpet was a warm velvet-pile, the walls were discoloured—a French grey, not cold, but with a tint of mauve that gave a warm and cheering bloom; this soothing colour gave great effect to the one or two masterpieces of painting that hung on the walls, and to the gilt frames; the furniture, oak and marqueterie highly polished; the curtains, scarlet merino, through which the sun shone, and, being a London sun, diffused a mild, rosy tint favourable to female faces. Not a sound of London could be heard.

So far the room was romantic; but there was a prosaic corner to shock those who fancy that fiction is the spontaneous overflow of a poetic fountain fed by nature only; between the fireplace and the window, and within a foot or two of the wall, stood a gigantic writing-table, with the signs of hard labour on it, and of severe system. Three plated buckets, each containing three pints, full of letters to be answered, other letters to be pasted into a classified guard-book, loose notes to be pasted into various books and classified (for this writer used to sneer at the learned men who say, "I will look among my papers for it"; he held that every written scrap ought either to be burnt or pasted into a classified guard-book, where it could be found by consulting the index); five things like bankers' bill-books, into whose several compartments MS. notes and newspaper cuttings were thrown, as a preliminary towards classification in books.

Underneath the table was a formidable array of note-books, standing upright and labelled on their backs. There were about twenty large folios, of classified facts, ideas, and pictures—for the very woodcuts were all indexed and classified on the plan of a tradesman's ledger; there was also the receipt-book of the year, treated on the same plan. Receipts on a file would not do for this romantic creature. If a tradesman brought a bill, he must be able to turn to that tradesman's name in a book, and prove in a moment whether it had been paid or not. Then there was a collection of solid quartos and of smaller folio guard-books called "Indexes." There was "Index rerum et journalium"—"Index rerum et librorum"—"Index rerum et hominum," and a lot more: indeed so many that, by way of climax, there was a fat folio ledger entitled "Index ad Indices."

By the side of the table were six or seven thick pasteboard cards, each about the size of a large portfolio, and on these the author's notes and extracts were collected from all his repertoires into something like a focus, for a present purpose. He was writing a novel based on facts; facts, incidents, living dialogue, pictures, reflections, situations, were all on these cards to choose from, and arranged in headed columns; and some portions of the work he was writing on this basis of imagination and drudgery lay on the table in two forms—his own writing, and his secretary's copy thereof, the latter corrected for the press. This copy was half margin, and so provided for additions and improvements; but for one addition there were ten excisions, great and small.

Lady Bassett had just time to take in the beauty and artistic character of the place, and to realise the appalling drudgery that stamped it a workshop, when the author, who had dashed into his garden for a moment's recreation, came to the window, and furnished contrast No. 3; for he looked neither like a poet, nor a drudge, but a great fat country farmer. He was rather tall, very portly, smallish head, commonplace features, mild brown eye not very bright, short beard, and wore a suit of tweed all one colour. Such looked the writer of romances founded on fact. He rolled up to the window—for, if he looked like a farmer, he walked like a sailor—and stepped into the room.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ANTIQUITIES IN ARGYLSHIRE.—Mr. John S. Plend, who has lately been making explorations in different parts of Scotland, lately excavated a chambered tumulus in Argyleshire, the stone cairn of which was 130 ft. long. The tumulus is on the Duke of Argyll's estate at Ach-na-Goul, near Inverary. The excavations were made at the request of the Marquis of Lorne, and they resulted, after 70 ft. of the structure had been opened, in a series of chambers, some sepulchral and others not: a side chamber, 5 ft. square, appeared to have been designed for some other purpose. The 70 ft. excavated formed a continuous line, and throughout its length were evidences of cremation. The most interesting object obtained was a conical white quartz stone, similar in shape to the remarkable British altars or pillars, one of which was lately found by Mr. Plend at Letcombe Castle, Berks, a second being referred to as being discovered at Malden Castle, near Weymouth, at the late congress of the British Archaeological Association. Some incised stones, with "cup and ring" marks, and fragments of pottery, were also discovered.

GIGANTIC RAILWAY UNDERTAKING IN EGYPT.—The *Malta Times* says:—"While people are talking of a railway to India direct, to accomplish the passage from London to Calcutta in five days, the Viceroy of Egypt has actually commenced one of the most gigantic undertakings ever attempted in his territory—that of connecting Upper and Lower Egypt by rail. At the terminal point of all ancient and modern conquest, where the mighty Persian and Roman invaders found the desert an impassable barrier, the Khedive, assisted by an army of English engineers and navvies, will, unless stopped by the jealousy of the Sultan, drive an iron road and a team of iron horses, not only to the very confines of Nubia, but into the heart of Africa, opening up new fields for commerce, and perhaps bringing home Livingstone first-class. Twenty of the engineers for the above undertaking passed through Malta a few days ago on their way, and will be followed by the remainder of the staff in a short time. When it is considered that the line, commencing at the second cataract, is to be 600 miles long, some idea may be formed of the amount of labour required to complete the work."

THE COLLAPSE OF ALL THE GREAT MILITARY POWERS.

The greatest military Powers of the Continent have, even within the present century, notwithstanding the utmost skill, preparation, expense, and devotion to arms, collapsed, one after another, in the hour of their greatest peril, as suddenly, almost, as a pricked bladder shrinks to mere skin and emptiness.

To begin with the now-belauded Prussia. Notwithstanding the triumphs and universally-enforced military training of her people, secured by her renowned Monarch Frederick the Great, by her whole nation suddenly collapsed, crushed down into the dust, under the feet of Napoleon, at the battle of Jena. The King and Queen fled to the borders of Russia, and the conqueror dictated terms from Berlin as from his own capital.

A few years rolled on, and the same Napoleon—the mightiest conqueror of modern ages, the most accomplished tactician, the captain of armies numbered by millions, the victor of a hundred fights—he, too, and his system collapsed amid the amazement of the world. Leipzig, Waterloo, St. Helena, in turn, proved the utter instability and unreliability of the grandest material forces and of almost unbounded accumulations of forts, armies, and skilled commanders. All alike failed—collapsed.

Another half century passes; the lessons of the former are forgotten or unheeded. The worship of arms is renewed, the flower of all the youth of France is driven by conscription into arms, and the whole country becomes one camp. And, after all, with what result? The sublimity of ruin and the magnificence of collapse! Thionville, Strasbourg, Weissenburg, and Metz—and then the culminating crash of Sedan; followed yet further by the prolonged foreign occupation of nearly half of France, and by miles of flame and ruin in burning Paris.

Eastward again. For a generation all Western Europe stood in a vague awe of the immense, and, as it was deemed, the almost irresistible power of Russia; and when the Czar Nicholas, the born soldier—the stern, able, military autocrat—had organised her armies, it was universally supposed that no other Power could at all withstand such grandeur of material resources. But the Crimean war proved this also to be a gigantic fallacy. The proud, mighty Emperor died of a disappointed and broken heart, and with the fall of Sebastopol collapsed also the awe-inspiring prestige of Russia. All her Tartar hordes, all her myriads of conscripts, availed not to arrest that overthrow.

Once again. There was Austria—Austria, the paradise of the pipeclay system and the Elysium of military martinets; Austria, that mighty empire, blessed with vast armies, all organised and directed by a régime the most purely military, and the most uncontrolled by any non-military interference. And what did all this, too, result in? gain, collapse! Doubled up—rolled together as a scroll of parchment at Königgrätz and Sadowa; and all in only seven days! Grand dukes and martinets, veterans, generals, and generalissimos routed like armies of women, and panic-struck as flocks of feeble sheep.

Disaster, failure, and collapse! These, then, are the words inscribed by the history of our own day on every great military empire, in characters so plain that even "he who runs may read."

And will the Prussian-Bismarck policy of "blood and iron" fare better in the end? All past experience proves the contrary. Even already the unanimous disaffection in Alsace and Lorraine, the universal determination in France to watch for revenge, and the cold, quiet, vigilance of Austria, point to an embarrassed future for Prussia, and to seeds of perplexity sown by her late victories and so soon germinating.

History, too, has shown, as in the case of Pennsylvania, and as in Palestine of old, that small or comparatively unarméd nations, when relying upon God and faithfully following after righteousness, have been armed with a strength stronger than that of any hosts or squadrons, more protective than any human alliances, even the invisible but all-sovereign protection of God's good providence. This alone is the true and best defence of nations.—Communicated.

THE AGITATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET.

The trade dispute at Blackburn has been terminated; and Messrs. Pilkington having made a concession to their men the latter will resume work. Hopes are also entertained that the strike in the Forest of Dean will soon be at an end. The boatmen in an important district of South Staffordshire, known as the Tipton district, are upon strike for 6d. a day rise in their wages. The district is in the very heart of the Black Country, where the ironworks, the foundries, and the collieries are the thickest. The men ceased to work on Monday. No goods are, therefore, being removed by canal from the works to the railway stations, and by canal they are usually taken, for the arms of the canal connect the works with the stations. The inconvenience to the manufacturers is very serious, inasmuch as every hour is precious at this juncture, when goods are being pressed to the ports for shipment to the North of Europe, for which only about a week remains till the close of the season.

The North-Eastern Railway Company have granted the nine hours to their workmen, and the concession was celebrated in York, on Saturday afternoon, by a demonstration in honour of the chairman (Mr. G. Leeman, M.P., the Lord Mayor) and the directors of the company. It is stated that the nine hours will be generally granted by the York employers shortly.

A gathering of the heads of several engineering firms was held at Lincoln on Monday, at which it was resolved to adopt the nine-hours system.

The two principal firms of engineers and machinists in Carlisle have intimated to their workmen that they will adopt the nine-hours system on and after Jan. 1 next.

A COUNTESS IN THE POLICE COURT.

The Countess Caroline de Ginter, or Genter, alias Baroness de Schlick, alias Widow Bosc, appeared, last Saturday, at the bar of the Paris Correctional Police, to answer a charge of having attempted to corrupt a public functionary. What is called the *etat civil* of this lady was, in spite of the diligent researches of the prosecution, left in

a dubious state. She threw inquiry off the scent by the very excusable (feminine) representation that she was born in 1835 instead of 1830. It is, however, considered as established that she was the daughter of an officer quartered in Algeria, and that in that colony she married a M. Bosc, now deceased. Whence comes the alias of Baroness de Schlick is not at all explained. In Algiers she made the acquaintance of M. Clement Duvernois, then a furious anti-Imperialist, familiar with the interior of Algerian prisons for seditious articles. It is said that when, at the outbreak of the war last year, M. Clement Duvernois was the Emperor's Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and charged with the duty of victualling Paris during the approaching siege, he bethought him—not doubtless unreminded—of the lady of other days with two doubtful titles, and resolved to put a good thing in her way. The Countess-Baroness and widow was then living in a handsome set of apartments in the Rue Tronchet, at a rent of 3000fr., of which, however, she never paid so much as a single quarter. M. Clement Duvernois gave her a Government contract, in pursuance of which she undertook to supply Paris with 20,000 quintals of rice, 4000 oxen, 10,000 sheep, and 2500 quintals of bacon. After many failures on her part to produce the provisions promised, Sept. 5 was fixed upon as the utmost term for the fulfilment of the contract. Sept. 4 came. M. Clement Duvernois was blown away like a feather by the popular breath, and the task of provisioning Paris fell into other hands. The Countess was not ready by the evening of the 5th, but on the 6th she paid a visit to Madame Nicolle, the wife of an inspector of markets, and, according to her evidence, left in her drawing-room some plate as a present, and promised her a diamond necklace if by her influence with her husband the time for the completion of the contract could be enlarged. M. Lachaud, for the prisoner, denied the offer of the diamonds, and represented that the silver spoons, egg-cups, and other plate of trifling value left at Madame Nicolle's, were not meant as a present, but only to be taken care of by her. M. Lachaud said that if it were relevant to the issue, he could prove that his client was the Countess de Ginter. The Court found M. Clement Duvernois's lady friend guilty of an attempt at corruption, and sentenced her to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 100fr. On leaving the dock she appeared greatly surprised at the conviction, and exclaimed, "No; this is not possible!"

SINGULAR CASE OF OBTAINING MONEY ON FALSE PRETENCES.

JOHN VEITCH, sixteen, described on the charge-sheet as an office-boy, was placed at the bar before Mr. Benson, at the Southwark Police Court, on Tuesday, charged with being concerned, with another not in custody, in obtaining 10s. from Lady Mary Egerton, under the pretence that it was for the aid of the Empress Eugénie. The Comte Davillier, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor Napoleon, was in attendance, with Mr. Albert, the interpreter. Nathaniel Druscovich, chief inspector of the detective police at Scotland-yard, said that about a fortnight ago he got information that several letters had been received by the nobility and gentry like the one produced, in consequence of which he went to 33, Lynton-road, St. James's-road, Bermondsey, in company of Sergeants Meeklejohn and Littlechild. About a quarter to seven he saw the prisoner enter the house and receive some letters. On leaving the house he went down a turning, and under a lamp-post opened the two letters produced. Witness then went up to him while he was reading the letter from Lady Mary Egerton, in which was a post-office order for 10s., and asked him to whom the letters belonged. He replied that he was authorised to open them, and declined to say by whom. Witness said, "Very well, then, I shall lock you up, but shall first take you to your father." The prisoner then turned and said, "I'll tell you all about it. Last Saturday three weeks a lady in Bermondsey stopped me and asked me for the Spa-road. I told her I was going that way and would show her. On the road she asked me who I was. I told her, and she asked me if I could see where letters could be received in the neighbourhood, and I told her I could take them. I made an appointment to meet her on another day. When she met me she gave me a draught of a letter, and asked me to make forty copies, and meet her again. She then gave me the addresses, and requested me to put them in envelopes and send them off, giving me a sovereign to pay expenses. I accordingly posted them as she requested. She said she would treat in proportion to the amount received, and I have an appointment to meet her at nine o'clock to-morrow morning." Witness took him to his father, and on the following morning accompanied him to St. Thomas-street, Borough, where he had appointed to meet the woman; but, after stopping there some time, he was unable to point anyone out to him. Witness then took him into custody. Witness added that at the time these letters were written and sent out the Emperor, Empress, and suite were absent from Chislehurst, the house being under repair. Inspector Druscovich here produced the letter forwarded, of which the following is a copy:—"Chislehurst, Oct. 7, 1871.—Madame,—I, as a lady attached to the household of the Empress Eugénie, venture you to address on her behalf. My beloved mistress is at present in great distress, and until expected supplies arrive from France I know not what we shall do. I therefore, Madame, supplicate your aid. If, with the noble compassion that so much has distinguished you, you are willing to grant it, please make an order of the post-office payable to Madame Louise d'Almanville, at the post-office, Charing-cross, London. I shall the metropolis visit on the 9th, and any communication addressed to Madame Louise d'Almanville, 33, Lynton-road, St. James's-road, S.E., will be by me received if this address reaches before the 16th. Pardon, Madame, for assuming a false name; my own must be concealed, and I you implore, in the name of the Holy Virgin, to keep this letter a profound secret, for my Royal mistress jealously guards her sorrows from the world, and would never forgive me if she knew what I had dared to write. Favour me by an early reply, Madame, if possible, as I should be in London for one week, and the name I myself permit to assume is not the one I bear at Chislehurst. Trusting to receive your gracious aid, I remain, Madame, your devoted servant,

LOUISE D'ALMANVILLE.—P.S. Do not, I pray you, refuse your help. Reflect that to assist a crowned head is the purpose, Madame, of your gifts, and bestow them with that great liberality for which the English nobility are justly famed. All shall be faithfully repaid on the arrival of relief from France." The following is the copy of a letter found in the prisoner's possession:—"To Madame Louise d'Almanville. Madame,—I am willing to help your mistress in any way that is possible, and I will send the post-office order to Temple-bar, as much money as I can obtain. I cannot tell you my name, and I implore you not to try and find out who I am. I have assumed the name of Julia de Norman in writing this letter, and you must write to me in that name, and address your letter Post-office, Scarborough, Yorkshire. I implore you, Madame, to keep this letter unknown to anyone. I will send some money next Saturday if I have it by that time. I am obliged to send a long way for it. Believe me, Madame, that I regret greatly not to be able to send it at once. I am proud of the honour of helping you, so great and noble as the Empress Eugénie, and I trust to receive a letter from you, Madame, to tell me if I may send the money on Saturday next. It is by a hazard that I know of your mistress's distress. I will keep it secret. I have hastened to write, and trust you may receive this safely. I remain, Madame, your devoted servant and friend, JULIA NORMAN." The following is a copy of the letter the prisoner was reading, and it contained a post-office order for 10s.—"Mountfield-court, Robertsbridge, Hawkhurst, Oct. 15. Madame,—I inclose a post-office order for 10s., as a small proof of my sentiments with regard to the sad subject of your letter. Yours, MARY EGERTON." This letter was addressed to Madame Louise d'Almanville, 33, Lynton-road, St. James's-road, S.E., London." In answer to Mr. Benson, witness said that since the prisoner had been in custody he had not been able to find the woman, although he had given the prisoner the opportunity of assisting him. Lady Mary Egerton was not in attendance. Inspector Druscovich said he had received a letter from her, and she was unable to come to London. He believed no other money was forwarded. The prisoner told him he had sent forty letters, but they had traced only half a dozen. Witness had ascertained that the prisoner was employed at Messrs. Peter Lawson and Co.'s, Cannon-street, as a copying clerk, where also his father had been many years a confidential servant. The latter did not appear to know anything of the affair. Edmund Count Davillier was then sworn, and through Mr. Albert, the interpreter, said he was first Equerry to the Emperor Napoleon. Neither the Emperor, Empress, nor any of the suite knew of such letters being sent as those produced. There was no such person as Madame Louise d'Almanville among the suite, nor had any of them any knowledge of her or the letters. Inspector Druscovich here said he had the lady of the house in attendance from which the prisoner received the letters if his Worship would like to examine her. Mary Ann Arnold was then called forward, and on being sworn, said she lived at 33, Lynton-road, St. James's-road, Bermondsey. About a fortnight last Friday the prisoner came to her house and asked her if she would receive a few letters for a lady going on the Continent. She did not answer him at once, when he said, "She has paid me handsomely, and would do the same to you." He paid her 7s. 6d., and told her to take the letters in and she would be paid more. She at last consented, believing everything to be honest, and the prisoner told her he would call for the letters every day. Witness took in three letters altogether, which the prisoner carried away. One of the letters had a black border, like that from Lady Mary Egerton. The prisoner, in reply to Mr. Benson, said that what he had told the officer was true. He did not know where to find the lady. He was in a very respectable situation, and would not wilfully do a criminal action. He called Mr. Thomas McDonald, manager to Messrs. Peter Lawson and Co., Cannon-street, who said the prisoner had been three years in their employ as office boy, but owing to his good conduct he was engaged in copying. He was a very honest lad, and had been intrusted with large sums at various times. In answer to Mr. Benson he said the prisoner was an excellent penman. He did not know he had any temptation to bring himself into such a disgraceful position. The father of the accused was also called, and said his son was always a good and attentive lad, and he knew nothing of his writing the letters or making any arrangement with any woman. Mr. Benson told the prisoner that he was convinced he had not told the truth. It was pretty clear that he knew all about the attempted fraud, or he would not have opened the letters, and, there being no proof of anyone else being concerned with him, he sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

THE LOSS OF THE MEGARA.—The Admiralty have this week made public an interesting series of despatches received from the captain of the ill-fated Megara. Great satisfaction will be felt throughout the country on learning that the men who were forced to take refuge on St. Paul's Island have experienced fewer sufferings than might have been expected. Not only were the crew able to take ashore with them four months' provisions, including a supply of rum, but they also found 3000 lb. of rice on the island, fish were to be had in abundance, and subsequently they managed to recover a good portion of the ship's stores, which greatly helped them in their camping out. Despite the cold and the occasional inclemency of the weather, there have been few on the sick-list; and, at the date of the last advices, supplies sent to the island had been delivered, and Captain Thrupp was making preparations to enable any ships that might call to take the men on to Australia. As to the cause of the loss of the vessel, doubt is no longer possible. When the leakage was first discovered it was supposed that a rivet had been lost out of the ship's bottom; but further examination showed a much more serious cause for alarm. The plating in certain parts was found to be "honeycombed" from corrosion. A diver sent down reported that there were several rusty spots, and that he placed his hand over each until he felt the suction of the water through one particular hole. He could not say whether the other spots were leaks or not;

but here and there the plates were quite worn away, while a further examination revealed the fact that many of the girders were eaten through at the bottom. Moreover, the captain found that the pumps were "continually being choked with pieces of iron, and those thick pieces;" so that, as the ship was evidently breaking up, there was nothing for it but to run her towards the nearest land. Fortunately he was able to do so in safety; but not the less does the danger to which he and his crew were exposed demand inquiry and explanation, which will doubtless be forthcoming.

WELSH JURIES AND ENGLISH BARRISTERS.—A correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* tells the following story:—"At the Anglesea Quarter Sessions, held at Beaumaris, on the 17th inst., Robert Evans, a butcher, was indicted for stealing two sheep at Llangefni; also for a second charge of sheep-stealing, at the same place, the sheep being the property of another person. The prisoner was tried by two juries, a second being empanelled whilst the first were considering their verdict. The first jury, who, like nearly all Anglesea petty juries, understood very little English, returned while the second case was going on, and gave a verdict of 'Not guilty.' In the second case the prosecution had closed, and the prisoner's counsel was commencing his speech for the defence when the foreman of the jury, interrupting him, asked him to speak in Welsh, and then said that the jury had not understood a word of the evidence that had been given. The Court seemed for a time to be in a fix. The chairman decided that the case must go on, and the prisoner's advocate continued his observations in English. The chairman summed up in English very clearly; but the whole was a mystery to the jury, and the prisoner was acquitted."

KIDNAPING.—A strange occurrence is reported from Jersey, the kidnapping of a Frenchman by a French detective officer. It appears that, during the war last year, the man who has been kidnapped engaged himself as a substitute for one who had been drawn for military service. He was paid for his substitution the sum of 2000fr. (£80). This money he deposited for safe keeping in a bank at Paris, but instead of fulfilling the engagement he had made he left France and took refuge at Jersey, where he had been since employed at labouring work. Presuming on the restoration of peace as an immunity from danger, he wrote to Paris two or three weeks ago for his money to be forwarded to him. His letter gave the long-lost clue to his place of abode, and a detective officer was sent after him. Landing at Jersey with the wife of the man who had been victimised, the detective and the woman proceeded in a cab to St. Mary's parish, where, unrecognised by him, they identified their man. Next day the detective went in a cab alone, and introduced himself to the man as the owner of a small cargo in a vessel lying in St. Aubin's Bay. He had, he said, a quantity of damaged goods on board that he wished to have landed; and, having been recommended to him as an industrious man who would suit him, pressed him to accept the job. After some demur, which was set aside by the promise of good pay, the man agreed, and accompanied by a fellow-labourer, whose house he lodged, he proceeded with the detective. On their arrival at the town the two entered an hotel, where brandy and cigars were supplied. After drinking for some time they entered the cab and proceeded to the pier. On the way thither the detective pretended to be ill, and, stopping the cab, he gave the second man a half franc, requesting him to go back to town for a powder at a druggist's. Before the man could return he had recovered, and ordered the cab to drive on. At the pier-head a boat was engaged, and the two put off to the Small Roads, where was lying a pilot-cutter that the detective had previously engaged. Getting alongside, the passengers were put on board, the boatman paid, and in a few minutes the captor and the captured were sailing with a fair wind for France.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.—Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board was one of the most numerously-attended gatherings which has been held by that body. Two deputations were introduced, each with a memorial against the payment of fees in denominational schools, and to which the chairman promised the most attentive consideration. The board then proceeded to discuss the by-laws. The first having been adopted, the Rev. J. Rodgers proposed the second as follows:—"The parent of every child of not less than five years, nor more than thirteen years of age, is required to cause such child to attend school, unless there be some reasonable excuse for non-attendance." The debate, which extended to considerable length, was adjourned.

THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL BOARD AND THE DENOMINATIONAL QUESTION.—At a meeting of the Birmingham School Board, on Wednesday, a deputation attended from the working-men's branch of the National Education League. The deputation presented a memorial with 11,228 signatures, protesting against that portion of the by-laws of the board which permitted the application of public money to the support of sectarian schools, over which the ratepayers had no control, as a violation of the principles of civil and religious liberty which would provoke determined and conscientious resistance. The representatives of the petitioners were in favour of compulsion, and could see no hardship in purely secular schools. After a long discussion the memorial was received.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—A. EDWARDS, Wellington, Somersetshire, draper.
BANKRUPT.—G. H. TREW, North Brixton, builder—G. WILKINSON, Leyton, builder—J. W. WILMOTT, Water-lane, paper merchant—D. BESLEY, Abingdon, coach-builder—G. CALDOW, Salisbury, draper—W. COLLINSON, Rotherham, chemist—J. HILLS and J. HILLS, jun., Milton-next-Bittingham, coal merchants—M. LICHTENSTEIN, Rye—A. M. MAXWELL, Sydneyham—J. RIGBY, Bolton, joiner—A. W. SEYMOUR, Brighton, M.D.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. MORE, Edinburgh, haberdresser—R. GILLIES, Cambuslang, joiner—H. M. WRIGHT, Peebles, baker—D. MUNRO, Edinburgh, engineer—T. W. J. and H. O. WILSON, Glasgow, drapers—W. HENDERSON, Edinburgh, master mason—R. BAYNE, Glasgow, commercial traveller.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. A. CAMPBELL, Fly-mouth, Lieutenant R.A.—F. T. ELWORTHY, Wellington, Somersetshire, merchant.
BANKRUPT.—E. H. SMITH, Dulwich, solicitor—E. A. BULLOCK, Beccles, watchmaker—G. HULL, Clapham, Bookseller—W. THORNTON, Chesham, mechanic.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—T. MUIR and T. BENWICK, Glasgow, tea merchants—A. G. SOMERVILLE, Edinburgh, draper—A. KERR MURRAY, Glasgow, printer—E. LAURIE, Glasgow, merchant.

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